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COTTON MANUAL 1935

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PREFACE

The Dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam occupy a prominent place on the cotton map of India. On an average, Hyderabad accounts for 14 to 15 per cent. of the total Indian area under cotton annually. An increasingly large part of it is devoted to the cultivation of distinct varieties, of which Gaorani is much prized. The Government of His Exalted Highness, in pursuance of a definitely forward policy, gives encouragement for the development of cotton industry.

As it was deemed important to collect and consolidate such facts and figures connected with it, the Department of Statistics has endeavoured to compile this book in the form of a reference manual. This is the first of a proposed series. It intends to be a useful conspectus of the data largely available in the office of Statistics, and will, it is hoped, serve as a handy reference book both for Government officers and the trading public.

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2-1-45 F.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COTTON—GOSSYPIMUM.

Hindustani—*Kapas*, *Rooree*; *Marathi*—*Kapas*.
Telugu—*Patthi*. *Kanarese*—*Hatti*.

General.—Cotton is the most important of the fibre crops grown in Hyderabad State. Of all the crops grown in the State it brings the greatest amount of revenue to the country. The importance of this crop's forecast is not only felt by the persons interested in this article in the State but to a very great extent by the outsiders. To the country the excess or failure of this crop means a great deal in the prosperity or otherwise of the cultivating class. Compared with the other provinces in India, Hyderabad stands 3rd with regard to the acreage under cotton.

Area and Production.—On an average of 5 years ending 1934-35 the annual area under cotton in Hyderabad State was 35·2 lakhs of acres forming 14·9 per cent. of the total area of cotton in India. The average yearly production of cotton lint for the same period was 4·86 lacs of bales representing 10·2 per cent. of the total Indian output.

Of the 35·2 lakhs of acres nearly 25·7 lacs are claimed by Marathwara, 4·7 lacs by Telingana and 4·8 lakhs by Carnatic. Thus the chief tract of cotton in Hyderabad State is Marathwara whose share of cotton in the Dominions is 81 and 82 per cent. of area and outturn respectively.

The percentage of area under cotton to the total cultivated area in Hyderabad State is about 13 per cent. For Marathwara districts it is about 18 per cent. and for Telingana about 6 per cent. only.

Types of Cotton.—The divisions of cotton according to the Trade description are:—

Hyderabad Gaorani (9) lacs of acres or (1·1) lacs of bales.
 Hyderabad Oomras (22) lacs of acres or (3·0) lacs of bales, *i.e.*, 55 per cent. of the total annual output of the State;
 Western and Kumptas (4) lacs of acres or (0·5) lacs of bales;
 Cocanadas (0·2) lacs of acres or (0·02) lacs of bales.

Hyderabad Gaorani (*Gossypium Indicum*) is one of the finest Indian cottons and is much liked and largely taken up by all the Indian Mills. Very little of it is exported. It is one of the famous long staple, soft and silky cottons of India and is priced as much as Broach in the Indian markets. The chief centre for this cotton is Nander district.

Besides this Gaorani and the other indigenous cottons such as Bharat (*G. neglectum*), Hyderabad has got the American cotton (*G. hirsutum*) introduced in India in 1829 and commonly called Nambari or Buri, mixed not only in the Kharif cottons but also in the Rabi cottons grown in the State. Thus Hyderabad is very fortunate in having both the Kharif and Rabi cotton in the proportion of (31·0) lacs of acres of Kharif to (4·2) lacs of acres of Rabi cotton and occupies a unique position in the Indian markets.

The chief district which has got both the Kharif and Rabi cottons in good proportion is Raichur. There the Kharif cotton is called Mungari and the rabi cotton is called Hingari.

In Nalgonda and Nizamabad districts the larger area is under the Rabi crop of cotton.

Rotation.—Cotton is generally rotated with jawar or wheat in heavy soil areas and with bajra in light soils. Thus in the districts of Aurangabad and Parbhani cotton is rotated with white jawar and wheat. In Nander and Osmanabad it is rotated with yellow jawar and bajra. In Osmanabad cotton is also taken after ground-nut. In Gulbarga district cotton is taken after white jawar and other Rabi crops. In Raichur it is taken after white or red jawar, ground-nut and bajra. In Telingana it is taken after jawar, pulses and other Kharif crops.

Rainfall.—Cotton crop on the whole does not require much rainfall. A fall upto 30 inches on an average, and well distributed throughout the season is the chief requirement of the crop. Cotton seedlings are easily injured by heavy rains and the fields have then to be re-sown. Cloudy weather causes shedding of flowers, untimely showers considerably deteriorate the quality of the lint and change the trade name from Lalpatti to Kalipatti with a consequent fall in the price.

The average range of rainfall in Hyderabad State is from 22 inches in the western districts of the State to 35 inches in the eastern districts and about 40 inches in the hilly and forested tracts. In the Carnatic tract the rainfall ranges from 18 inches in the west to 26 inches in the east and a good part of it is received during the North-east monsoon.

Cultivation.—About the cotton crop in Hyderabad State it can be said that it is almost always an unirrigated (dry) crop, but there are great possibilities of growing it as an irrigated crop in the red soil area.

The soil in which cotton thrives best is the deep black soil; hence the big tract of black soil from the volcanic origin and metamorphosed from the basaltic trap rock is generally called the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. It is deficient in organic matter but fairly retentive of moisture and well suited to cotton growing during rains (Kharif).

Manuring is generally not given to this crop in Hyderabad State but to the rotational crop taken previous to this, *e.g.*, jawar etc.

In Marathwara ploughing is done once in five or six years, in Carnatic and Telingana oftener. Repeated harrowing with bladed harrow is very common in the cotton areas.

Cotton is sown in lines with a wooden drill called *tiphan* or *mogha*. The drill may be single, two or three coulttered; distance between rows varies from 12 to 22 inches. Paired rows of tur are planted after every 10 to 15 rows of cotton generally. Interculturing is done 2 to 3 times by means of bullock hoe (*kolpa*).

The Kharif cotton is generally sown in June and the picking takes place

- (a) in Marathwara and Carnatic from end of October to the beginning of January.
- (b) in Telingana from November to January.

The Rabi cotton is sown in the month of September or early October and the picking takes place in

- (a) Carnatic from February to end of April.
- (b) Telingana from March to May.

Like other crops cotton is also subject to mishaps. The weather and rainfall have got marked effect. Moth borers cause the death of many plants. Pink and spotted bole-worms (chiefly the spotted bole-worm) do great deal of damage to the crop and outturn, causing a loss of 20 per cent. of the outturn in some years. But with all this, cotton is a favourite crop with the cultivators as it is easily grown and fetches cash value within six months of labour.

The outturn though varying in different varieties but in a general way it can be said that 250 lbs. of seed cotton (kapas) per acre or 80 lbs. lint and 130 lbs. of seed is the produce. The yield is higher for Kharif than for Rabi cotton. Most of the produce is marketed by the cultivators as kapas or unginned cotton except in Gaorani tract where it is ginned by hand gins by the cultivators and their families.

Of the total area under cotton about 25·2 lacs of acres or 72 per cent. grows short staple ($\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ ") and 10 lacs of acres or 28 per cent. grow long staple ($\frac{5}{8}$ " to 1") varieties.

The average outturn of the State in bales of 400 lbs. each is 4·86 lakhs. Of these only (0·4) lakhs of bales are used in the six mills working in the Hyderabad State and on an average 3·5 lacs of bales are exported annually.

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COTTON GINNING.



COTTON WEIGHING.

I.—SEASON AND CLIMATE

TABLE No. I.—(1).

A Review of cotton and cotton seasons, 1923-24 to 1933-34.

This review relates to the variety of cotton largely grown in these Dominions, i.e., Oomra representing the very high class Bani or Gaorani as well as the lower class, known as Barsi and Nagar.

1923-1924.

The monsoon arrived late and sowing was delayed. Consequently the acreage fell below that of last year and the estimated yield was 3 per cent. less than that for the preceding year.

The market was sluggish for sometime owing to a mill strike in Bombay for 2 months and a disastrous earthquake in the principal textile industrial areas of Japan, which is the largest consumer of Indian cotton.

1924-1925.

Failure of the monsoon at sowing time and late sowings accounted for a fall in acreage by 2 per cent. and in yield 17 per cent. when compared to the previous year.

The Oomras sold at the beginning of the season at a discount. Late rains at picking time caused deterioration of cotton. Consequently the price of the variety being on a parity with other classes of cotton, the crop was quickly absorbed.

1925-1926.

The season was favourable for cotton and the area under the crop was 11 per cent. and yield 18 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Fluctuations in the price were more marked than in the preceding year. A cut in wages proposed by the Bombay

Mills as a protest against a heavy excise duty on Indian-made cloth caused a strike of mill workers for 3 months beginning from September and this partly accounted for the rise and fall of prices.

1926-1927.

The distribution of pure Gaorani seed continued on a large scale in pursuance of the policy of maintaining this valuable indigenous staple cotton and to drive out inferior varieties from the protected area.

Unfavourable weather conditions were responsible for a decrease of 14 per cent. in acreage and 24 per cent. in yield.

Owing to uncertainty of Indian seasonal conditions and of American crop conditions, the market, which remained steady till the beginning of the season in September, began to sag.

1927-1928.

Under the Cotton Cultivation and Transportation Act a large quantity of Gaorani seed, sufficient for 13,000 acres, was distributed.

The seasonal conditions were normal and the area brought under cultivation was 11 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Due to a break in the value of American cotton, the market for Oomras heavily slumped. The unsatisfactory state of the world textile trade also tended to weaken the demand. The price was low and the stock large.

1928-1929.

Consistent efforts were made to rehabilitate the reputation of the Gaorani under the Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act.—A large quantity of pure Gaorani seed was distributed on taqavi system.

Unfavourable weather conditions accounted for a reduction in outturn by 6 per cent.

Poor returns of American cotton crop were responsible for the rise of price early in the season. It then declined and went up again to the opening level of the season. Thereafter it sagged away. The mill strike in Bombay partly accounted for it.

1929-1930.

Weather conditions being unfavourable at sowing time a decrease in acreage, about 12 per cent., resulted. The yield was practically half of that reported in the previous year.

The market rate for Oomras, which ruled at the beginning of the season in September, was shaken by the collapse of the American Stock Exchange and by the Indian political agitation through Civil disobedience campaign, the closing price of the season being much less than the opening prices.

1930-1931.

Due to unfavourable seasonal conditions there was a small decrease in acreage. For this reason as well as a low annawari estimate of the crop condition the yield reported showed a fall as compared with the previous year.

From the opening of the season in September till December the price of Oomras sagged away under the influence of the American market reports. Except for a slight improvement at the close of February 1931, the drop continued.

1931-1932.

The area under Cotton increased by 3 per cent., while the yield decreased by 22 per cent.

With the beginning of the season in September a combination of such causes, as the State of American cotton market and general depression, led to a slackening of the market. This, however, was only temporary, for as soon as India went off the gold standard and the rupee depreciated, the price of cotton went up. In the middle of November the market was firm, but owing to indifferent seasonal conditions at a later stage the Oomras deteriorated and the comparative smallness of the crop tended to raise the price of the variety in February.

1932-1933.

Due to favourable seasonal conditions the yield of cotton was 5 per cent. more than in the previous year inspite of the acreage being comparatively less.

The price of Oomras was much disturbed by four factors. Early in September a prematurely pessimistic report from the American Cotton Bureau temporarily shot up the price. A good Indian cotton crop coinciding with market slackness in America, on account of Presidential election, coupled with the Japanese boycott of India cotton, tended to weaken the market. A heavy stock resulted.

1933-1934.

Seasonal conditions being favourable, both the acreage and yield showed an advance on last year.

The boycott by Japan of Indian cotton continued from the beginning of the season to end of December. During that period the downward course of the price was unrestricted. But when negotiations between the Japanese and Indian representatives took a satisfactory course the tone of the Indian market was firm towards the end of December 1933. The Japanese boycott was called off in January 1934 and the price improved. But in consequence of a general depression of the market in March and April, followed by a prolonged strike of mill hands in Bombay, no appreciable improvement in price was noted.

1934-1935.

The monsoon was late in arriving, and rainfall was dilatory : hence the area decreased by 16 per cent. and yield by 22 per cent., when compared to the preceding year.

The market for Bani was nervous and fluctuations were marked throughout the season owing to American economic upheaval and Japanese exploration of new fields for cotton cultivation. Indian demand for Gaorani was well met.

TABLE No. I.—(2)

Monthly maximum, minimum and mean temperatures (in degrees) in an average year at the recording stations in Hyderabad State.

Districts	JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER		
	Max.		Mean	Max.		Mean	Max.		Mean	Max.		Mean	Max.		Mean	Max.		Mean
	Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.		Min.	Max.	
City of Hyd.	94	63	81.0	..	..	..	92	69	80.5	89	69	79.0	91	62	76.5	89	56	72.5
Atraf-i-Balda.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	98	70	84.0	93	72	82.5	91	72	81.5	92	71	81.5	92	64	78.0	91	59	75.0
Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adilabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad	99	68	83.5	93	69	81.0	92	70	81.0	92	70	81.0	93	57	75.0	92	53	72.5
Mahbubnagar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aurangabad	95	66	80.5	93	67	80.0	90	67	78.5	90	63	76.5	92	55	73.5	90	53	71.5
Bir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nander	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga	97	69	83.0	97	69	83.0	93	68	80.5	92	66	79.0	94	60	77.0	91	55	73.0
Osmanabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rachur	96	69	82.5	97	66	81.5	93	68	80.5	91	69	80.0	93	66	79.5	89	60	74.5
Bidar	92	67	70.5	90	68	79.0	88	68	78.0	87	66	76.5	88	63	75.5	87	58	72.5

TABLE No. 1 (2)—*contd.*

Districts	DECEMBER			JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
City of Hyd. .	85	53	69.0	83	52	62.5	99	53	70.0	104	60	82.0	108	68	88.0	112	17.6	94.0
Atraf-i-Balda.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal ..	88	55	71.5	92	53	72.5	90	57	78.0	107	66	86.5	108	70	89.0	114	78	96.0
Karimnagar .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adilabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad ..	87	50	68.5	91	45	68.0	100	50	75.0	109	63	86.0	109	68	88.5	113	76	94.5
Mahbubnagar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aurangabad .	86	50	68.0	88	43	65.5	96	47	71.5	104	61	82.5	106	69	87.5	109	69	89.0
Bir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nander ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parbhani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gulbarga ..	86	50	68.0	91	50	70.5	98	53	75.5	105	61	83.0	108	69	88.5	111	75	93.0
Osmabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rachur ..	88	57	72.5	93	56	79.5	99	59	79.0	103	66	84.5	106	70	88.0	109	78	93.5
Bidar ..	81	56	68.5	88	54	76.0	95	56	75.5	101	61	81.0	104	66	85.0	107	75	91.0

(Source—Monthly weather Reports of India.)

TABLE No. I.—(3)

Monthly Rainfall (in Inches) in Hyderabad State 1933-34 (1842-43 F.)

Districts	SOUTH-WEST MONSOON						NORTH-EAST MONSOON														
	June (Amardad)		July (Shahrewar)		August (Mehir)		September (Aban)		October (Azur)		November (Dai)										
	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal									
City of Hyderabad	10.53	+	6.47	+	2.98	—	0.90	—	3.78	—	2.39	—	3.78	—	5.97	+	2.95	+	1.72	+	1.10
Atraf-i-Balda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	7.67	+	1.57	+	1.28	—	1.27	—	4.15	+	11.12	+	4.15	—	5.52	+	3.06	+	0.62	—	0.25
Karunnagar	8.50	+	2.44	+	1.87	+	2.38	+	2.01	—	8.26	+	2.01	—	5.16	+	3.39	+	0.16	—	0.55
Adilabad	12.23	+	4.18	+	3.21	+	9.38	+	3.36	+	10.89	+	3.36	—	4.01	+	2.84	+	0.34	—	0.35
Medak	10.78	+	6.03	+	5.39	—	0.55	—	0.74	—	5.68	—	0.74	—	2.73	+	0.76	+	0.92	+	0.16
Nizamabad	9.92	+	3.64	+	3.45	—	0.11	—	3.89	+	10.92	+	3.89	—	1.66	+	0.37	+	0.12	—	0.59
Mahabubnagar	7.06	+	3.30	+	3.80	+	2.13	+	4.42	—	2.58	—	4.42	—	5.72	+	3.06	+	2.72	+	2.11
Nalgonda	4.30	—	0.09	+	1.88	—	1.20	—	1.72	—	4.55	—	1.72	—	4.01	+	1.00	+	1.99	+	1.22
Aurangabad	4.66	—	2.09	+	1.09	+	4.25	+	3.94	+	13.05	+	3.94	—	1.14	—	0.13	—	0.39	—	0.59
Bir	4.57	—	1.04	+	1.60	+	4.06	+	1.67	+	10.00	+	1.67	—	0.95	—	0.36	—	1.21	—	0.41
Nander	10.06	+	3.99	+	4.49	+	7.36	+	2.23	+	9.34	+	2.23	—	1.07	+	0.08	—	0.32	—	0.73
Parbhani	8.21	+	2.08	+	3.69	+	9.55	+	3.05	+	10.90	+	3.05	—	0.98	—	0.16	—	0.14	—	0.96
Gulbarga	3.55	—	0.78	+	4.71	+	7.80	+	4.37	—	3.04	—	4.37	—	3.76	+	1.15	+	3.42	+	2.87
Osmabad	5.70	+	0.59	+	2.19	+	6.57	+	0.15	—	8.34	—	0.15	—	1.06	—	0.59	+	2.20	+	0.77
Raichur	2.54	—	0.15	+	0.42	+	12.35	+	3.89	—	1.97	—	3.89	—	4.93	+	1.85	+	2.06	+	1.26
Bidar	9.67	+	4.61	+	3.22	+	5.32	+	2.16	+	9.71	+	2.16	—	2.55	+	0.81	+	1.54	+	0.66

TABLE No. I. (3)—(contd.).
Monthly Rainfall (in inches) in Hyderabad State 1933-34. (1342-43 F.)

Districts	INTERMEDIATE PERIOD											
	December (Bahman)		January (Isfandar)		February (Farwardi)		March (Ardibhist)		April (Khurdad)		May (Thir)	
	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal	Actual	Dep. from normal
City of Hyderabad	2.73	+ 2.66	0.04	— 0.50	..	— 0.79	..	— 0.38	0.85	+ 0.11	0.83	— 0.51
Atraf-i-Balda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal	1.56	+ 1.45	..	— 0.25	0.09	— 0.44	..	— 0.47	0.93	+ 0.18	0.89	— 1.00
Karimnagar	1.11	+ 1.01	..	— 0.30	..	— 0.75	0.69	— 0.49	0.46	— 0.04	0.16	— 0.89
Adilabad	1.01	+ 0.87	..	— 0.42	..	— 0.79	0.03	— 0.18	0.76	+ 0.27	0.04	— 0.78
Medak	3.64	+ 3.54	0.01	— 0.24	..	— 0.64	0.23	— 0.05	1.06	+ 0.39	0.05	— 0.87
Nizamabad	1.86	+ 1.81	0.02	— 0.19	..	— 0.71	0.39	+ 0.23	0.77	+ 0.27	0.02	— 0.97
Mahbubnagar	0.69	+ 0.63	..	— 0.26	..	— 0.33	0.38	+ 0.24	0.63	— 0.03	0.42	— 0.69
Nalgonda	1.63	+ 1.60	..	— 0.39	..	— 0.29	0.07	— 0.11	0.64	+ 0.04	0.04	— 0.92
Aurangabad	1.39	+ 1.25	0.13	— 0.21	..	— 0.26	..	— 0.11	..	— 0.18	..	— 0.75
Bir ..	1.28	+ 1.01	0.19	— 0.13	..	— 0.18	..	— 0.25	0.40	+ 0.19	0.06	— 0.88
Nander	1.15	+ 1.04	..	— 0.43	..	— 0.55	0.08	— 0.15	0.66	+ 0.32	0.01	— 0.83
Parbhani	0.38	+ 0.21	0.81	— 0.02	..	— 0.44	..	— 0.20	0.11	— 0.06	0.16	— 0.58
Gulbarga	0.93	+ 0.87	0.01	— 0.17	..	— 0.39	..	— 0.21	0.52	— 0.31	0.08	— 0.91
Osmanabad	1.28	+ 1.04	0.27	— 0.07	..	— 0.27	..	— 0.22	1.06	+ 0.60	0.30	— 0.83
Raichur	0.80	+ 0.69	..	— 0.14	..	— 0.32	..	— 0.18	0.51	— 0.27	0.87	— 0.88
Bidar	1.43	+ 1.30	0.26	— 0.02	..	— 0.39	0.06	— 0.26	1.41	+ 0.81	0.01	— 1.02

Normal of (13) years.

NOTE.—Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.

TABLE No. I—(4).
Annual Rainfall (in Inches) in Hyderabad State.

Districts	1921-22 1930-31 F.	1922-23 1931-32 F.	1923-24 1932-33 F.	1924-25 1933-34 F.	1925-26 1934-35 F.	1926-27 1935-36 F.	1927-28 1936-37 F.	1928-29 1937-38 F.	1929-30 1938-39 F.	1930-31 1939-40 F.	1931-32 1940-41 F.	1932-33 1941-42 F.	1933-34 1942-43 F.	Normal for 14 years from 1920-21 to 1933-34
Atraf-i-Balida														
Warangal ..	38.27	32.85	34.81	39.63	46.09	26.35	39.20	39.99	32.17	35.90	46.35	39.67	46.86	36.96
Karimnagar ..	33.40	26.57	24.30	39.41	46.29	23.50	35.09	38.62	23.63	35.05	43.96	30.91	46.43	33.40
Adilabad ..	38.91	36.40	36.10	44.97	43.70	31.50	42.23	44.11	32.58	37.83	51.82	46.84	56.20	40.14
Medak ..	32.56	24.11	25.68	33.28	38.83	17.46	32.75	33.24	22.63	27.73	37.79	30.45	46.10	29.86
Nizamabad ..	42.32	29.18	24.99	34.86	36.32	27.37	32.60	47.94	23.91	26.98	44.63	35.93	47.78	34.16
Mahbubnagar	23.78	21.25	23.27	28.64	26.87	20.05	29.16	30.70	20.45	26.94	29.92	36.85	36.57	26.47
Nalgonda ..	26.94	23.16	24.41	29.85	30.85	15.26	32.37	29.76	19.92	23.95	27.74	27.45	28.76	25.65
Aurangabad	25.63	26.89	19.22	25.42	20.35	23.21	32.86	29.88	20.03	32.42	42.95	31.33	23.59	26.89
Bir ..	26.94	28.51	24.68	23.58	22.22	22.43	30.11	36.07	22.81	25.78	38.88	33.73	34.29	27.24
Nander ..	33.03	32.03	28.04	33.20	31.92	23.71	30.64	42.18	28.01	26.42	45.24	33.43	45.12	31.88
Parbhani ..	29.58	37.25	35.27	34.37	30.42	25.91	30.76	38.79	25.92	23.76	50.46	36.27	44.71	33.01
Gulbarga ..	23.48	18.49	22.36	22.27	25.66	26.06	33.28	35.86	20.17	25.50	25.61	34.62	33.67	25.76
Osmanabad ..	23.49	21.49	24.10	25.94	31.16	27.78	32.38	38.65	21.93	30.94	33.19	33.06	36.68	28.35
Raichur ..	23.18	14.24	13.31	22.93	26.00	12.83	28.13	26.88	17.78	24.04	20.49	28.96	30.59	21.69
Bidar ..	28.85	21.67	26.04	25.14	31.36	27.18	27.40	41.34	21.29	27.56	41.19	34.58	44.37	29.44
Average for Hyd. State ..	30.16	26.24	25.81	30.90	32.54	23.37	32.60	36.93	23.88	29.05	38.65	34.78	40.11	30.06

Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad, Deccan.

COTTON

No. II—1.

Characteristics of Cotton varieties grown in India.

Bengals.—A general name given to a number of varieties of cotton grown over the whole of Northern India, from Bengal to Punjab, including Rajputana and consisting entirely of a mixture of varieties of *Gossypium neglectum* with a small and very variable percentage of *Gossypium indicum*. The staple of true Bengal is usually from $\frac{4}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and that of ordinary Bengals is from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{4}{8}$ inch. The ginning percentage varies between 32 and 38. Coarse but of a good colour when not stained by pink boll-worm damage. Usually the shortest staple cotton in India, tenderable under Hedge Contract No. 1 is Fully Good M.G. Bengal Contract. A number of varieties under this class is suitable for spinning up to 8s/10s ordinary reeling or weft yarn.

United Provinces.—A variety of Bengals grown in the United Provinces, a mixture of the following varieties:—

G. *indicum*- Staple 6/8", Ginning percentage 32.

G. *indicum mollisoni* (Gammie).—Staple 4/8", Ginning percentage 40.

G. N. *malvense* (Gammie).—Staple 5/8", Ginning percentage 30.

G. N. *verum*.—Staple 4/8" to 5/8", Ginning percentage 36.

G. N. *bengalense* (Gammie).—Staple 5/8" to 6/8", Ginning percentage 33.

G. N. *roseum*.—Staple 3/8", Ginning percentage 38.

G. N. *cutchicum*.—Staple 3/8". Ginning percentage 36.

Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. I.—Fully good M. G. Bengal Contract, the smoothest of the Bengal varieties falls into this group. Its blow-room loss is 9-11% and is suitable for spinning 8/10's reeling or weft. Production is about 190,000 bales.

The Government selection Aligarh A. 19 (G.N. Roseum) is grown over an area of approximately 50,000 acres. Its staple is 5/8" long and fairly regular. Its blow-room loss is 6-9%, the variation being partly due to the extent of damage by the pink boll-worm. It is suitable for spinning 8/10's warp.

Rajputana.—A variety of Bengals grown in Rajputana, comprising a mixture of the following varieties :—

- G. indicum*.—Staple $6\frac{3}{8}$ ", Ginning percentage 32.
- G. indicum*.—Mollisoni (Gammie). Staple $4\frac{1}{8}$ ", Ginning percentage 40.
- G. N. malvense* (Gammie).—Staple $5\frac{1}{8}$ ", Ginning percentage 30.
- G. N. verum*.—Staple $4\frac{1}{8}$ " to $5\frac{1}{8}$ ", Ginning percentage 36.
- G. N. bengalense* (Gammie).—Staple $5\frac{1}{8}$ " to $6\frac{1}{8}$ ", Ginning percentage 33.
- G. roseum*.—Staple $3\frac{1}{8}$ ", Ginning percentage 38.
- G. N. cutchicum*.—Staple $3\frac{1}{8}$ ", Ginning percentage 36.

Tenderable under Fully Good M. G. Bengal Contract (Hedge Contract No. I.).

The cotton grouped under these varieties is generally roughish. Its blow-room loss is 9-11% and is suitable for spinning 8/10's reeling or weft. Production is about 120,000 bales.

Sind (Desi).—A variety of Bengals grown in Sind: the usual mixture of varieties of *G. neglectum*. Staple $3\frac{3}{8}$ " to $5\frac{1}{8}$ ". Ginning percentage 35. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. 1, i.e. Fully Good M.G. Bengal Contract. This cotton is the roughest and whitest in colour of all Bengals. Its blow-room loss is 8/10% and is suitable for spinning 8/10's reeling or weft. Production is about 250,000 bales.

The Government selection Sind N.R. is superior to the other varieties in yield and ginning percentage.

A characteristic feature of the Sind (Desi) cotton is its harsh feel which is due to its relatively low wax content and which makes it especially suitable for mixing with wool in the manufacture of rugs, blankets, etc.

Punjab (Desi).—Grown in the Punjab to the north-west of a line drawn from Ambala to Hissar and consisting mainly of the various varieties of *G. neglectum* with varia-

ble proportions of *G. indicum mollisoni* (Gammie) and *G. sanguineum*. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. I i.e. Fully Good M.G. Bengal Contract. Its blow-room loss is 9-11% and is suitable for spinning 8/10's reeling or weft. The production of this cotton is about 7,25,000 bales.

The Government selection Mollisoni, has a ginning percentage of 36 and a staple length of about 5/8". It gives a blow-room loss of 7-9% and is suitable for spinning up to 8/10's reeling. It is marketed as part of the ordinary Punjab (Deshi) crop.

Broach.—A general name for cotton grown over lower Gujarat as far north as Baroda ; consists of a mixture of varieties of *Gossypium herbaceum*. The part of Gujarat south of the river Narbada now grows mainly the superior Surat type and the Broach tract proper now lies north of the river. The value of such Broach cotton is marred by the presence of a high percentage of Goghari (q.v.) and in the north-east of the tract by a certain amount of admixture with Central India cotton of the *neglectum* type. As at present grown it contains a variable amount of Goghari. The shortest variety of Broach grown in variable amounts in different parts of the Broach tract is commonly called "Goghari". Its ginning percentage is high and its staple weak and short being 4/8" to 5/8" in length.

The characteristic of "Broach" cotton is its bright colour and its softness. Its staple is 5/8" to 6/8" and its ginning percentage 32. It gives a blow-room loss of 7-9% and is suitable for spinning 14's warp and 18's weft. Production is about 275,000 bales. It is tenderable under Hedge Contract No. II, i.e. Fully Good M.G. Broach contract. Broach cotton known as farm cotton and grown from selected seeds produces about 75,000 bales, gives a blow-room loss of 7-9% and is suitable for spinning 20's warp and 24's weft.

Saw-Ginned Dharwar or Dharwar American.—A mixture of Upland American (*G. hirsutum*) and New Orleans (*G. mexicanum*) types of American cotton, the former predominating : acclimatised in southern part of Dharwar district and northern districts of Mysore. Slightly inferior to, but distinctly less leafy than, Kumptas. So called because at one time it was largely saw-ginned, is now mainly roller-ginned. Staple 6/8" to 7/8". Ginning percentage 30. Only the saw-ginned cotton is tenderable

under Hedge Contract No. II Fully Good M.G. Broach Contract. This cotton has been replaced to a great extent by Gadag No. 1 (q.v.). Its blow-room loss is 9-10% and it is suitable for spinning up to 18's warp and 20's weft. The production of roller-ginned cotton is about 25,000 bales.

Punjab American (Including Sind American) 4F (G. hirsutum-Mill).—An acclimatised Upland American cotton grown mostly in the Canal Colonies of the Punjab and in Sind, resembles ordinary Upland American in colour and style. Principal constituent Punjab-American 4F. Ginning percentage 32. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. II—Fully Good M.G. Broach Contract.

The area under cultivation of P.A. 4F. is about 700,000 acres though in the past it has exceeded a million acres. Its staple is $3\frac{1}{4}$ " to $7\frac{7}{8}$ " long, fairly strong and regular. It gives a blow-room loss of 8-10% and is capable of spinning 20's warp. The production of pure Punjab/American is about 375,000 bales and pure Sind/American about 75,000 bales.

Sind/American (N. T.).—A new type of cotton grown in Sind. Its staple length is from $7\frac{7}{8}$ " to 1" and is capable of spinning 24's warp and 32's weft. It gives a blow-room loss of about 8%. The production is about 50,000 bales which is likely to increase in future. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. II: Fully Good M.G. Broach contract.

Punjab-American 289F.—Another improved type of Punjab-American grown in the lower Bari Doab Canal Colony. The area under its cultivation is about 30,000 acres. Its staple length is from $1\frac{11}{32}$ ", the fibre is fine but inclined to be somewhat immature, which presumably gives rise to some neppiness in its yarn. It gives a blow-room loss of about 9% and is suitable for spinning up to 30's warp or 40's weft. Its production is about 10,000 bales. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. II: Fully Good M.G. Broach Contract.

Surat (G. herbaceum-Linn).—Cotton grown in Surat and southern part of Broach District. Staple $7\frac{7}{8}$ " to $31\frac{1}{32}$ ". Ginning percentage 32. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. II. Fully Good M.G. Broach Contract. Suitable for spinning up to 20's/24's warp. It gives a blow-room loss of

about 6-7 per cent. Production about 80,000 bales. This cotton is remarkable for its bright white colour and silky feel.

Surat 1027.—An improved strain of Surat. Throughout the major portion of the tract south of the Tapti and also in part of the area between the Tapti and Narbada especially Rajpipla and Ankleshwar the pure strain Surat 1027 A.L.F. is now grown. It is remarkable for its bright white colour and silky feel.

The area under its cultivation is about 300,000 acres. It gives a blow-room loss of 7-8 per cent., possesses a staple length of about 1" and is suitable for spinning upto 30's warp. The production is about 50,000 bales. It is tenderable under Hedge Contract No. II. Fully Good M.G. Broach Contract.

Navsari (G. herbaceum-Linn).—The best type of Surtee grown in the extreme south of the Surat District and of the Baroda State, the principal centres are Navsari and Billimora. Staple about 1". Ginning percentage 31. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. II. Fully Good M.G. Broach Contract. Suitable for spinning up to 30's warp. Its blow-room loss is 6-7 per cent. Production is about 25,000 bales. It is remarkable for its bright white colour and silky feel.

Dholleras.—A general name for a mixture of at least three varieties grown in northern Gujarat, Kathiawar, etc. They include the leafy types known as Wagad and Kala and the cleaner type known as Lalia. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. II. Fully Good M.G. Broach Contract. Their ginning percentage ranges between 30 and 35 per cent. The staple length of Wagad and Kala is $3/4"$ to $7/8"$ and Lalia $5/8"$ to $3/4"$. Wagad is capable of spinning 16/18's warp, Kala 16's warp and Lalia 14's warp. Wagad gives a blow-room loss of 14%, Kala 16% and Lalia 12%. The total production is about 200,000 bales.

The best constituent of the commercial Dholleras is Wagad. A characteristic feature of this variety is that the bolls do not open when ripe. These are consequently picked in one lot and the seed-cotton is extracted later by crushing the bolls.

Oomras.—A general name given to cottons produced over very large areas of the Central Provinces, Central

India, Berar, Khandesh, Kathiawar (where it is known as "Mathia"), Nasik, Sholapur and the Nizam's Dominions, and includes many varieties. Name derived from Amraoti (Oomrawatee), the headquarters of the Berar Division. The finer types predominate in the Central Provinces and these fetch a premium over the Berar Oomras which in their turn are superior to the Khandesh Oomras and Mathias. The improved variety Verum 262 and its further selections, to which a reference will be made below, have been evolved for the Central Provinces and Berar.

Berar.—Mixture of varieties of *Gossypium neglectum* with a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $6\frac{1}{8}$ " with a dwindling amount of *G. indicum*. Grown in Berar. Ginning percentage 35, coarser varieties 38-40. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. III. Fine M.G. Oomras and No. IV, Fully Good M.G. Oomras. Suitable for spinning up to 12's/14's reeling and gives a blow-room loss of about 10%. Its production is about 600,000 bales.

The improved variety *Verum* 262, grown over an area of about 90,000 acres (C.P. and Berar) has a soft feel and ginning percentage of 32-35, and a staple length of $7\frac{1}{8}$ ". It is suitable for spinning upto 20's/24's warp and gives a blow-room loss of about 9 %. The production is about 25,000 bales and the area under its cultivation is on the increase.

Central Provinces.—A variety of Oomras composed of different varieties of *G. neglectum* with a certain amount of *G. indicum* (Bani). Grown in the following civil districts of the Central Provinces :—

Yeotmal, Chanda, Wardha, Nagpur, Chindwara, Seoni and Bhandara, in a small adjoining portion of Berar and the neighbouring parts of the Hyderabad State. Average staple $5\frac{1}{8}$ " to $6\frac{1}{8}$ ". Ginning percentage 35 and gives a blow-room loss of 7 to 8%. Tenderable under Hedge Contract Nos. III and IV. Fine M.G. Oomras and fully good Oomras. C.P. No. 1 is suitable for spinning up to 12/16's reeling. C.P. No. II up to 12/14's reeling. The production of C.P. No. 1, which is remarkable for its cleanliness, i.e., freedom from leaf, dirt or stain, is 200,000 bales while that of C.P. No. II is about 150,000 bales.

From the improved variety *Verum* 262 (see above), two further selections have been made (1) late *Verum*—it is

especially suited to areas in which monsoon may continue till late in the season. (2) V. 434, it is found to be less susceptible to seasonal variations than *Verum* 262, and is therefore suited to areas in which the climatic conditions vary considerably from season to season.

Gaorani or Bani Cotton in greater or less mixture over a million acres in the north of the Nizam's Dominions and the Hinghaghat District of the Central Provinces. It consists essentially of *Gossypium indicum*, gives a small ginning percentage of 25 and does not yield a large crop per acre. The staple is over one inch and it is the finest indigenous Indian cotton. Though included under Oomras for statistical purposes this cotton is not included in Oomras for purposes of Hedge and delivery contract, being a long staple cotton as distinct from a fair-staple cotton.

Central India.—Mixture of varieties of *Gossypium neglectum* belonging to the Oomra class. Grown in Central India States, Nimar and also British Indian Territories. Staple 5/8" to 6/8". Ginning percentage 33. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. IV. Fully Good M.G. Oomra Contract. Suitable for spinning up to 14/16's weft yarn and gives a blow-room loss of 11 to 12%. Production about 250,000 bales.

Malvi.—A variety of cotton also grown in Central India States, has a silky feel and a staple length of $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ ", capable of spinning up to 20's warp and gives a blow-room loss of about 10%. Its production is about 40,000 bales.

Khandesh.—A variety of Oomra being a mixture of varieties of *Gossypium neglectum Roseum*, grown in East and west Khandesh and Nasik the same type is found in adjoining parts of Hyderabad, in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and north Bijapur. Average staple 4/8" to 5/8". Ginning percentage 33 to 38. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. IV. Fully Good M.G. Oomras. It gives a blow-room loss of 9-11 per cent. and is suitable for spinning up to 10's/12's reeling. The production is about 280,000 bales which includes about 30,000 bales of Banillas.

A remarkable improvement has been noted in the staple length of Khandesh cotton, and it is beginning to be appreciated for this by foreign countries. This improvement is reflected in the relatively firm basis for this cotton compared with the Oomra contract.

A considerable fraction of the area in Khandesh has passed under Banilla cotton, which is a cross between Bani and Commilla. The former which is also known as Hinghanghat Barsi possesses a fairly long and silky staple but a low ginning percentage, while the latter is a rough short-stapled variety possessing a high yield and a good ginning percentage. The hybrid, Banilla has inherited the characters of both the parents, it is superior to the low grade Oomras, being suitable for 12/16's warp.

Mathia.—A fair staple variety of the Oomra group containing a mixture mostly of *Gossypium neglectum*, largely grown in parts of Kathiawar and to a small extent in the Ahmedabad District. Staple 5/8". Ginning percentage 32. Suitable for spinning up to 10's/12's reeling. A very leafy cotton and gives a blow-room loss of about 15%. Production about 250,000 bales. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. IV. Fully Good M.G. Oomras.

Westerns.—*G. herbaceum* with variable and relatively small amount of *G. indicum*, the general name for the cotton grown in Anantapur and Bellary Districts of Madras, part of Bijapur District of Bombay, Southern Maratha States and south-west Hyderabad. Staple 6/8". Ginning percentage 25. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. V. Good M.G. Southern. Suitable for spinning up to 16's/20's warp. Usually a leafy cotton due to defective picking, of a brownish tinge and gives a blow-room loss of 11-13 per cent. The total production of "Westerns" (including "Mungari", "Jowari" and "Farm" cottons) is 200,000 bales.

The staple of "Westerns" grown on the red soils of the Anantapur and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency and picked as early as October is however only 5/8". This is known as "Mungari". This cotton is preferred in this tract because it is early and yields well even on poor soils. The late-sown crop is called "Jowari" and is the proper Westerns. The production of "Mungari" is 40,000 bales and that of "Jowari" 120,000 bales.

The improved type for this tract is called Hagari 1, which is commercially known as "Western Farm". It is a pure strain, grown mostly in stiff black soil, but occasionally in mixed soil. It gives a ginning percentage of 29. It is slightly creamy in colour, has a soft and bodied feel,

possesses a staple length of $7/8''$ to $15/16''$, is suitable for spinning up to 24's warp and gives a blow-room loss of 9 per cent. Production is about 40,000 bales.

Small quantities of white Upland cotton are also grown in the Western tract.

Northerns.—A mixture of *G. herbaceum* and *G. indicum*. Grown in Kurnool and part of Cuddapah districts (chief centre Nandyal). Has two sub-varieties, red and white. Staple $7/8''$. Ginning percentage 27. The white variety is tenderable under Hedge Contract No. V. Good M.G. Southerns. It gives a blow-room loss of about 8% and is suitable for spinning up to 22's warp. The production of Northerns, inclusive of Nandyal 14, is 60,000 bales.

The improved variety for this tract is called Nandyal 14. It is bright white to creamy white in colour, has a soft and full bodied feel. Its staple is fairly strong and has a length of $7/8''$ to $15/16''$. It is suitable for spinning 24's/26's warp.

Coconadas.—(*G. obtusifolium* Coconada (Gammie) and *G. indicum-verrapatti*):—A variety of cotton grown in the East and West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur and Nellore districts. Remarkable for its deep red colour and strong fibre. Staple $5/8''$ to $13/16''$. Suitable for spinning 14's/16's warp. Ginning percentage is 23. Production about 40,000 bales.

Kumptas.—A variety of *Gossypium herbaceum* grown in large areas in the southern part of the Bombay Presidency and the northern districts of Mysore, also grown in the adjoining part of the Hyderabad State. Staple $7/8''$. Ginning percentage 26 to 27. A strong and wiry staple, has a brown tint and gives a blow-room loss of 14-16 per cent. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. V. Good M.G. Southerns. Suitable for spinning up to 22's warp. Production including "Jayawant" is about 160,000 bales.

The improved variety grown over an area of over 100,000 acres in the districts of Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur is known as Jayawant. It is a pure strain obtained from a cross between two selections of Kumpta and possesses the good characters of both the parents, namely a good staple and a fair amount of resistance to wilt, which is a source of great loss to the cultivators in these areas. It has a staple length of about an inch, gives a blow-room loss of 12% and is suitable for spinning 26/30's warp.

Gadag No. 1.—A pure Upland type established on a considerable scale in the Dharwar District. Ginning percentage 34-35. It is grown over an area of about 70,000 acres. Its staple is variable, ranging from 13/16" to 15/16". It gives a blow-room loss of 7-8 per cent. and is suitable for spinning 20/24's warp. Small quantities of "Upland" are also grown in Chitaldrug, Savanur, Gokak and Athni.

Cambodia.—A type of American Upland (*Gossypium hirsutum*) obtained direct from Cambodia in 1905. The best Cambodia is grown in Coimbatore district (Tirupur) and west Madura (Bodinayakkanur). When well grown and properly handled probably one of the best of Indian cottons. The best irrigated Cambodia is 1" staple, the unirrigated crop is extremely variable in staple, frequently only $\frac{7}{8}$ ". The annual production of irrigated Cambodia is about 120,000 bales, and that of unirrigated Cambodia about 50,000 bales, i.e., a total of about 170,000 bales. Ginning percentage 33. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. V. Good M.G. Southern. It gives a blow-room loss of about 6% and is suitable for spinning up to 24/30's warp.

The Government selection for this tract is known as Cambodia Co. 2. It is usually picked in a clean condition, has a good soft feel and is suitable for spinning 30's warp.

Tinnevellys.—A mixture of varying proportions of Karunganni (a variety of *Gossypium indicum*) and Uppam (*Gossypium herbaceum*). Strong, of a white to slightly creamy colour. Grown in Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely. Staple 6/8" to 7/8". Ginning percentage 27. Is being replaced by pure Karunganni. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. V. Good M.G. Southern. It gives a blow-room loss of 6-8 per cent. and is suitable for spinning up to 16's warp and 20's weft. Production about 90,000 bales.

Karunganni.—The best indigenous cotton of Madras and the best type of Tinnevellys. Karunganni cotton is now mainly sold as such. Grown in villages near Tuticorin, Tinnevely, Madura, Ramnad, Salem, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. A variety of *Gossypium indicum*. White to creamy in colour but creamier than Tinnevellys. Ginning percentage of about 30. Staple 7/8". It gives a blow-room loss of 6 to 8 per cent. and is capable of spinning up to 24's warp. Tenderable under Hedge Contract No. V. Good M.G. Southern. Production is about 60,000 bales.

Comillas (Tipperas).—This cotton which takes its name from the town Comilla in the Tippera District of Assam is the variety known as *Gossypium cernuum*, of which there is a sub-variety, *G. cernuum sythetense*, which has a khaki-coloured lint. Comilla cotton is grown over eastern Bengal and Assam, and is distinguished for the size of its bolls, which in parts of the Garo Hills, attain a length of 8 inches. Comilla cotton is a very short stapled cotton being only $3/8$ " to $4/8$ " with a high ginning percentage varying from 43 to 50. As the lint is very harsh in feel, it is commonly used as an adulterant with wool.

Burma Cottons.—These cottons are largely exported direct from Rangoon or overland to China and are little known in India. The principal centres are Myingyan and Thayetmyo. The late type Wagyi (*G. obtusifolium*) is grown around Thayetmyo and resembles Broach. The staple varies greatly, some samples being fully $6/8$ inch, whilst others are much shorter. These cottons gin up to 40 per cent. The early type of Wagale is a mixture of different forms of *G. neglectum*. The average staple is considerably superior to Bengals but varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. A pure type distributed by the Agricultural Department is $5/8$ inch in staple, ginning 38 per cent. Promising results have been obtained with Madras Cambodia cotton in several parts of the Burma cotton tract.

Shan State Cottons.—Little is known of these as they are largely exported overland. Types up to 1 inch staple occur, the average being about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. A botanical survey of these cottons is still in progress.

Buri.—(*G. hirsutum-mill*) an old acclimatised American cotton grown in north-east Hyderabad and to a small extent in Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces, of little commercial importance as it is rarely grown pure. Staple $7/8$ " to 1" ginning percentage 31.

NOTE.—The staple lengths of the various growths of cotton described above represent the lengths as generally understood by the Trade. A detailed classification of Indian cotton by staple lengths will be embodied in a publication entitled "Report on the Staple lengths of the Indian Cotton Crop" to be issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN COTTONS.

Variety	Staple Length	Blow Room Loss %	Spinning performance	Production in Bales	Remarks	
Bengals.						
United Provinces ..	Average 3/8" to 6/8"	9 to 11	8s/10s reeling or weft.	1,90,000	*Marketed as part of Punjab (Deshi) Crop.	
Rajputana ..	3/8" to 6/8"	9 to 11	8s/10s reeling or weft	1,20,000		
Sind (Deshi) ..	3/8" to 5/8"	8 to 10	8s/10s reeling or weft.	2,50,000		
Punjab (Desai) ..	..	9 to 11.	8s/10s reeling or weft.	7,25,000	
*Mollisoni ..	About 5/8"	7 to 9	8s/10s reeling	2,75,000		
Broach.						
Broach ..	5/8" to 6/8"	7 to 9	14s warp 18s weft	75,000	Production mentioned is of roller ginned cotton.	
Broach Farm ..	4/8" to 5/8"	7 to 9	20s warp 24s weft.	25,000		
Dharwar (Saw-Ginned) ..	6/8" to 7/8"	9 to 10	upto 18s warp and 20s weft	3,75,000		
Punjab/American 41 ^c ..	3/4" to 7/8"	8 to 10	20s warp	75,000		
Sind/America ..	3/4" to 7/8"	8 to 10	24s warp/32s weft	50,000		
Sind/American (NT) ..	7/8" to 1"	8	upto 30s warp or 40s weft	10,000		
Punjab/American 289 ^f ..	1" to 1 1/32"	9	upto 20s /24s warp	80,000	}	
Surat ..	7/8" to 31/32"	6 to 7	upto 30s warp	50,000		
Surat 1027 ..	about 1"	7 to 8	30s warp	25,000		
Nasirpur ..	1"	6 to 7	16s /18s warp	2,00,000		
Dholeras.						
(a) Wagad ..	3/4" to 7/8"	14	10s warp	14s warp		
(b) Kala ..	3/4" to 7/8"	16				
(c) Lalia ..	5/8" to 3/4"	12				

Oomras.

Berar ..	..	1 1/2" to 6/8"	10	upto 12s/14s reeling	6,00,000	
Verum 262	..	7/8"	9	" 20s/24s warp	25,000	
Central Provinces No. 1	..	Average 5/8" to 6/8"	7 to 8	" 12s/16s reeling	2,00,000	
Central Provinces No. 2	..	Do 5/8" to 6/8"	7 to 8	" 12s/14s reeling	1,50,000	"
Central India	..	5/8" to 6/8"	11 to 12	" 14s/16s weft	2,50,000	
Malvi ..	..	3/4" to 7/8"	10	" 20s warp	40,000	
Khandesh	..	Average 4/8" to 5/8"	9 to 11	" 10s/12s reeling	2,80,000	Production includes about 30,000 B/s of Banillas.
Mathia ..	..	5/8"	15	" 10s/12s reeling	2,50,000	"
<i>Southerns</i>						
Westerns	..	6/8"	11 to 13	" 16s/20s warp	2,00,000	Production includes 40,000 bales Mungari. 120,000 bales, Jawari 40,000 bales Western Farm.
Western Farm (Hagari 1)	..	7/8" to 15/16"	9	" 24s warp		
Northerns	..	7/8"	8	" 22s warp	60,000	
Nandyal 14	..	7/8" to 15/16"	..	" 24s/20s warp		
Coconadas	..	5/8" to 13/16"	..	" 14s/16s warp	40,000	
Kumptas	..	7/8"	14 to 16	upto 22s warp		
Jaywant..	..	About 1"	12	" 26s/30s warp	1,60,000	
Gadag No. 1	..	13/16 to 15/16"	7 to 8	" 20s/24s warp		
Cambodia	..	7/8" to 1"	6	upto 24s/30s warp	1,70,000	
Tinnevellys	..	6/8" to 7/8"	6 to 8	" 16s warp and 20s weft	90,000	
Karunganni	..	7/8"	6 to 8	" 24s warp	60,000	
Total					.. 51,00,000	

General information about the types of cotton found in Hyderabad State.

STATEMENT—A.

No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Remarks
1	Havari or Tat or Oomra.	Gossypium Neglectum Roseum.	Is a cross between Bani and Comilla.
2	Verum ..	G. N. Verum	
3	Malvensis ..	G. N. Malvense	
4	Banilla ..	..
5	Gaorani (Kharif) ..	G. Indicum	Is a cross between Bani and Cutchicum.
6	Rabi Bani ..	G. Indicum	
7	Mollisoni ..	G. I. Mollisoni ..	
8	Mungari ..	G. Neglectum Cutchicum.	
9	Hingari or Jawari or Western.	G. Herbaceum ..	Rabi cotton of Raichur.
10	Kumpta ..	G. Herbaceum ..	
11	Jayawant ..	G. Herbaceum ..	Or improved kumpta.
12	Dharwar American	G. Hirsutum and G. Mexicanum.	Mixture of upland American (G. hirsutum) and New Orleans (G. Mexicanum). The former predominating.
13	Gadag No. 1 ..	G. Hirsutum ..	Or improved upland American.
14	Dharwar No. 1. ..	..	..
15	American or Num-bri or Buri.	G. Hirsutum Mill	A type of upland American.
16	Cambodia ..	G. Hirsutum	
17	Coconada ..	G. Obtusifolium	
18	Comilla or Assam cotton.	G. Cernuum.	With large black clean seeds without fuzz.
19	Egyptian cotton ..	..
20	Dev kapas or tree cotton.	..	
21	Garden cotton ..	G. Arborium ..	With red flowers and green seeds.

N. B.— G=Gossypium
N=Neglectum
I=Indicum

No. II.—(2).

General Information about the types of Cotton found in Hyderabad State.

STATEMENT.—B.

Serial No.	Commercial Name	Districts	Approximate area in acres.	Details
1	Oomra ..	Aurangabad ..	9 lakhs	Oomra is commercial name to the cottons grown in these Districts. It is a mixture of Havri white flower + Bani yellow flower + Namri American white flower is more predominant in Aurangabad and Bir. It is less in Parbhani. So the staple of Parbhani district is better than that of Aurangabad and Bir. Nowhere we find pucca Havri. Hence Oomra of Moglai fetches better price than other Oomra.
2	Hyderabad Gaorani.	Nander .. Bidar .. Nirmal (Adilabad) Latur (Osmanabad) Mominabad (Bir) Protected Area	21 lakhs	This is a long staple cotton yellow flowers, broad lobe leaves. It is mixed with Namri (American) to an extent of 10 to 30 per cent. It fetches about Rs. 50 to 80 over Broach.
3	Western .. Except Kumpta	Gulbarga .. Raichur .. Protected area.	3 lakhs	This is a Rabi cotton. Superior to Oomra but inferior to Hyderabad Gaorani and Kumpta. Broad lobe yellow flowers.
4	Coconadas ..	Nalgonda .. Warangal .. Karimnagar .. Mahbubnagar .. Atraf-i-Balda	40,000 60,000	Mostly grown Coconadas. It is Rabi crop. In Kharif season, Bani is grown. It is short staple. In Rabi harbacium yellow flower is grown equal to Western. In Kharif, Bani is grown not superior to cotton of Nalgonda and Warangal.
5	Mungari ..	Raichur .. (light soils)	30,000	This Havri, white flowered but the lobes are broad.
6	Kumpta ..	Protected area of Raichur.	60,000	Kushtagi, Gangawati, Yelburga and Kopbal Talukas. It has broad lobe yellow flower, Rabi cotton superior to Broach. It fetches Rs. 25 to 40 over Broach.
7	American or Namri.	A few villages in all the districts grow entirely pure American.	50,000	It is equal to Bani sometimes superior grown in groups of villages in every district of Marathwara and Karnatic. In Karnatic it is Rabi and while in Marathwara it is Kharif.

No. II.—(2).

General Information about the types of Cotton found in Hyderabad State

STATEMENT C.

Kind of Cotton	Staple	Date of sowing	Period of growth and height	Shape of leaves	Shape of bolls	Colour of flower	No. of pickings	Yield of kapas per acre
1. Oomra ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	2nd week of June to 7th of July	140 days 3' to 5'	Narrow lobe	Round	White	3	lbs. 300
2. Hyderabad Gaorani.	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	do	160 days $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 4'	Broad lobe	Elongated	Yellow	3	250
3. Western ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ "	August 2nd week to end of Sept.	160 days $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 4'	do	Round	do	2 to 3	200
4. Coconada ..	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	do	150 days 3' to 5'	do	Elongated	do	2 to 3	250
5. Mungari Raichur ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	2nd week of June to 1st of July	140 days 3' to 4'	do	do	White	2 to 5	300
6. Kumpta Raichur ..	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	August 2nd week to end of September	160 days $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 4'	do	do	Yellow	2 to 3	250
7. Namri or American ..	$\frac{7}{8}$ " to 1"	Both Rabi & Kharif	150 days $2\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 5'	do	do	White	2 to 3	250

(Source—Agricultural Department, Hyderabad, Deccan).

No. II.—(8).

Hyderabad Cotton classified according to length of staple.

Trade Name	DESCRIPTION OF COTTON			Spinning capacity
	Staple length 32nds inch.	Colour	Feel	
<i>Medium Staple $\frac{3}{8}$' to 1"</i>				
1. Jayawant	32	Creamy-white	Soft-bodied	26's/30's warp.
2. C. P. and Berar Verum ..	28	White	Soft, good bodied	20's/24's warp.
3. Upland-Farm Cotton .. (Gadag-1).	28 to 32	Creamy-white	Good-bodied	30's warp.
4. Hyderabad Gaorani ..	28	Creamy-white	Good-soft	24's warp.
5. Cambodia	28 to 30	Bright, slightly creamy	Good-bodied	22's/26's warp.
6. Kumpta-Dharwar ..	28	Yellow-tinted	Soft-bodied	24's/30's warp.
7. Westerns and Northerns ..	24 to 28	Creamy	Full-bodied	16's warp or 20's weft.
<i>Short Staple A. $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. to 13/ 16 inch.</i>				
1. Hyderabad-Kumpta-Dhar- war.	20 to 26	Creamy-white	Soft bodied	14's/16's warp.
2. Hyderabad-Westerns ..	20	Creamy-white	Full-bodied	12's/14's warp.
3. Banilla	20 to 24	White	Soft, good-bodied	12s/15s/warp
4. Coconadas and Warangal ..	24	Dark Brown	Harsh	14's warp or 20's weft.
<i>B. Below $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.</i>				
1. Barsi and Nagar Oomra	18	Creamy-white	Slightly rough	16's/20's weft.
2. Hyderabad Oomras ..	18	Creamy-white	Slightly rough	16's/20's weft.

(Source—Indian Central Cotton Committee's Statistical leaflet No. 1, May 1935).

No. II—(4).

in Hyderabad State.

Average outturn in lint	Ginning percent- age	Spinning value in counts	The present mixture in the Local	Remarks
100	34 to 36 31 to 33	12 to 14's 24 to 24's	G. Neglectum & American + Bani Pure American.	Bani (Hyderabad Gaorani long stapled) mixture about 20 per cent.
80	34 to 36	12 to 14's	G. Neglectum + American + Bani.	do
80	32 to 33	14 to 16's	do	Mixture of Bani about 30 per cent.
75	26 to 28	24 to 28's	G. Indicum G. Hirsutum.	G. Hirsutum (American 25 to 30 per cent.)
80	28 to 30	18 to 20's	G. Neglectum 50% G. Hirsutum 15% G. Indicum 35%	Only Hadgaon Taluk.
75	27 to 29	24 to 28's	G. Indicum .. G. Hirsutum.	..
80	27 to 29	24 to 28's	do	Only in Latur taluk.
80	31 to 32	28 to 30's	American Pure .	American pure in Latur Taluk
80	32 to 34	14 to 16's	Mixture ..	Mixture.
70	32 to 34	14 to 16's	do ..	do
70	26 to 28	14 to 16's	80% Indicum. ..	Grown as Rabi.
80	26 to 27	16 to 18's	..	do
80	30 to 32	20 to 22's	American pure .	do
70	26 to 28	24's	Pure Kumpta ..	Grown in protected area, Kop- bal, Gangawati, Kushtagi taluks.
70	26 to 27	16 to 18's	..	Grown in Raichur and other taluks.
70	31 to 32	20 to 22's	Pure American .	Grown in protected areas.
80	31 to 32	14 to 16's	Mixture ..	Grown in Raichur taluk and red soils of other taluks.
80	32 to 33	14 to 16's	do	Grown in all the taluks except Nirmal.
75	27 to 29	24 to 28's	do ..	Nirmal Taluk.
80	27 to 29	20's	Mixture of Her- baciun and Indicum.	Sparingly grown.
80	30 to 33	14 to 16's	do	Mixture of varieties.

Hyderabad, Deccan.

No. II—(5).

No. II (5)—Trade Classification of India Cotton (Revised).

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS	TRACTS TO BE INCLUDED
I.—BENGALS	
(1) V. P. Desi ..	United Provinces (including Rampur State), Delhi, Bihar and Orissa, Bundelkhand and Bundelkhand agencies of Central India, and Westren Bengal (Bankura and Midnapore districts).
(2). Punjab Deshi..	Punjab (including) India States except Khairpur State) and North-west Frontier Province.
(3) Sind Deshi ..	Sind (including Khairpur State).
(4) Rajputana Deshi	Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana States (excluding Palanpur State).
II.—AMERICANS.	
(1) Sind-American ..	Sind.
(2) Punjab-American	Punjab.
III. OOMRAS.	
(1) Berar Oomras	Berar.
(2) C. P. Oomras ..	Central Provinces (excluding Nimar district).
(3) Nimar Oomras	Nimar district of Central Provinces
(4) Berar Verum ..	Beras
(5) C. P. Verum ..	Central Provinces (excluding Nimar district).
(6) Ninar Verum ..	Nimar district of Central Provinces.
(7) Khandesh ..	Nasik, East Khandesh, and West Khandesh (excluding Nagpur Taluk) districts.
Oomras.	
(8) Khandesh ..	East and West Khandesh districts.
Banilla.	
(9) Barsi-nagar ..	Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts, Phaltan State ; Atpadi Mahal of Aundh State ; and Manpeta of Satara district.
Oomras	

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

TRACTS TO BE INCLUDED

- (10). Hyderabad .. Aurangabad, Bir (excluding Mo-
Oomras minabad Taluk), Parbhani,
Adilabad (excluding Nirmal Ta-
luk), Osmanabad (excluding
portion included under "Hyder-
abad Gaorani ") and Nizamabad
districts Akalkot State.

IV. HYDERABAD GAORANI.

The Hyderabad-Gaorani Protected
area of Hyderabad State com-
prising Nander, Bidar and part
of Osmanabad districts ; Nirmal
and Mominabad Taluks.

V. CENTRAL INDIA.

- (1) Malvi. }
(2) Central India } Gwalior, Indore and States in Bho-
Others. } pal, Malwa and Southern States
Agencies.

- VI. BROACH. .. Kaira, Broach (excluding Olpad
and Ankleshwar Taluks) and
Panch Mahal districts ; States
in Rewa Kantha Agency (ex-
cluding Rajpipla), Cambay State
and Baroda district.

- VII. SURTI .. Olpad and Ankleshwar Taluks ;
Surat district ; Nawapur Taluk
Rajpipla State ; Surat States
and Navsari district.

VIII. DHOLLERAS.

- (1) Gujerat-Dhol- .. " Wagad ", " Lalio " and other
leras. staple cottons grown in Ahmed-
abad district, Palanpur State,
Mehsana district, States in Mahi-
Kantha and Banas Kantha Agen-
cies
- (2) Gujerat-Short .. Short-staple cotton grown in the
staple. above tract.
- (3) Kathiawar-dhol- " Wagad ", " Kala " and other
leras. staple cottons grown in the
Kathiawar States including
Amreli district.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

TRACTS TO BE INCLUDED

- (4) Kathiawar-short "Mathia" and other short-staple staple. cottons grown in the Kathiawar States.
- (5) Cutch. ..Cutch State.

IX. SOUTHERNS.

- (1) Kumpta and ..Dharwar, Belgaum, and Satara Upland. (excluding Manpeta) districts ; Satara Jagirs (excluding Phaltan State and Atpadi Taluk of Aundh State) S.M.C. States ; Mysore State.
- (2) Kumpta and ..Raichur protected area. Upland (Raichur).
- (3) Bijapur and ..Bijapur district. Bagalkot Jowari.
- (4) Westerns ..Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, Raichur district (excluding the Raichur protected area) and Gulbarga district.
- (5) White and red Northerns. Kurnool district (including Banganapalle State).
- (6) Warangal and ..Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and Godavari districts ; Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Atrai-i-Balda and Medak districts.
- (7) Chinnapathi ..Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts (short-staple).

X. TINNEVELLYS
(INCLUDING KARUNGANNIES.)

XI. CAMBODIAS.

XII. SALEMS.

XIII. COMILLAS

} North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly (including Pudukottai) Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely districts Mysore State.

..Assam (whole) and Eastern Bengal (Mymensingh, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Tripura State).

XIV. BURMAS.

- (1) Wagale
(2) Wagyi. } Burma.

(Source—Indian Central Cotton Committee).

No. II—(6).

*Trade Classification of Cotton in Hyderabad State.—
(Revised)*

TRADE DESCRIPTION TRACTS PROPOSED TO BE INCLUDED.

I.—OOMRAS ;—

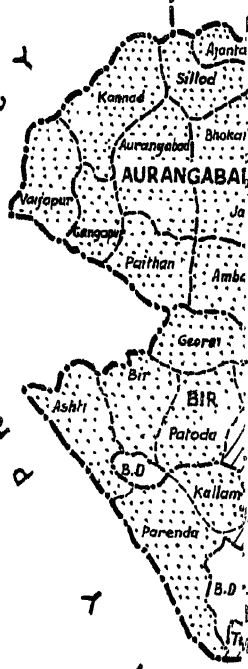
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| (1). Hyderabad-Oomras. | .. Aurangabad, Bir (excluding Mominabad Taluk), Parbhani, Adilabad (excluding Nirmal taluk), Osmanabad (excluding portion included under Hyderabad-Goarani) and Nizamabad districts. |
| (2). Hyderabad-Gaorani. | .. The Hyderabad-Gaorani protected area of Hyderabad State comprising Nanded, Bidar and part of Osmanabad districts, Nirmal and Mominabad taluks. |

II.—SOUTHERNS.—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (1). Kumpta and Upland.—(Raichur). | .. Raichur protected area. |
| (2). Westerns. | .. Raichur district (excluding the Raichur protected area) and Gulbarga district. |
| (3). Warangal & Coconadas. | .. Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Atrah-i-Balda & Medak districts. |

(Source.—Indian Central Cotton Committee).

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**OTANICAL TYPES OF COTTON
HYDERABAD DOMRAS.**

Gossypium Negleximum Roscum
(Jamri, Tat, Katal, Bhakal) 80-90%

Gossypium Indicum

Gossypium ...
Neglectum ...

HYDERABAD GAORANI.

Indicum 75-80%

...

WESTERN.

Meriacum
...
... (American, Kain Cotton).

WESTERN.

N. Cutchica
Mungari, Kivari Cotton, (Aithia).
N. Malvensis.

COCONADAS.

Oblusichium (S.D.).

REFERENCE

District Boundry.. - - - - -

Taluk. - - - - -

Hyderabad Domras .. [Dotted Pattern]

Hyderabad Gaorani.. [Diagonal Lines]

Kumpka. [Horizontal Lines]

Western [Cross-hatch Pattern]

Coconadas. [Vertical Lines]

B
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Classification of the world's Cotton (Todd).

Group	Variety	Where grown	Length of staple	Average bale weight
			Inches.	lbs.
I.	Sea Island ..	British West Indies	}	400
		Porto Rica ..		500
		U. S. A. ..		480
		Fiji ..		400
	<i>Egyptian :—</i>		above 1 3/8	
	Sakel, Maarad, etc. ..	Egypt ..	}	740
	Sakel ..	Sudan ..		400
	Pima ..	Arizona ..		500
II.	Pilion, Nahda, Ashmuni, etc. ..	Egypt ..	}	740
		Brazil N. ..		500
	Peruvian ..	Peru ..	}	500
		Haiti ..		above 1 1/2 500
	Staple American ..	Mississippi Delta, S. Carolina, etc. Ugan- da and Tanganyika.	}	500
				400
III.	American ..	U. S. A. ..	}	478
		Mexico ..		500
		Central and South America ..		7/8 to 1 1/8 500
		Brazil ..		500
		Argentine ..		500

Group	Variety	Where grown	Length of staple	Average bale weight
			Inches.	lbs.
		Sudan	7-8 to 1 1/8	400
		E. & S. Africa ..		400
		Nigeria		400
		Africa Non-British ..		500
		Australia		400
		Iraq		400
		Russia		500
		Europe & Asia Minor		500
		China		500
	Indian long Staple ..	India	under 7-8	400
IV.	American ..	U. S. A. ..		500
	Indian, etc. ..	India		400
		Korea, etc. ..		500
		East Indies ..		500
		China		500
		Persia		500
		Asia Minor ..		500

(Source=Bombay Cotton Annual No. 14).

PROGRESS IN THE INTRODUCTION AND SPREAD OF IMPROVED VARIETIES OF COTTON.

Hyderabad State holds a prominent place in Indian cotton and the value of this supply of long-stapled cotton—undoubtedly one of the very best in India—to Indian Mills cannot be too strongly emphasised.

To rehabilitate the reputation of the Hyderabad Gaorani (moglai) cotton, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the last 20 years are making wide efforts in the important successful operation of replacing mixed cottons by the valuable Bani (Hyderabad Gaorani) type. This cotton is indigenous to the Marathwara tract of the Dominions of H.E.H. the Nizam's

The Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act is a great stride forward in this direction, as under this Act, not only the importation of inferior cotton into a protected area can be prohibited, but also the cultivation in that area of any variety other than the approved one can be penalized.

Fully supported by such legislation the Agricultural Department is striving hard to eradicate the inferior white-flowered *Neglectum Roseum* cotton from a protected zone comprising the districts of Nander, Bidar and parts of Bir and Osmanabad and the Nirmal taluk of Adilabad district and to establish in its place the superior yellow-flowered Bani cotton for which the tract was once very famous.

This is being accomplished in two ways. In the first place, large quantities of the famous Umri cotton seed are purchased by the Department outright and distributed on takkavi loan system to the cotton growers in the protected zone from seed depots located in suitable centres. The second method consists in roguing out all white-flowered plants from an area of 1,500 acres in the village of Bhaisa in the Nander district where it has been found that the quality of Gaorani is very good and almost pure, and the superior seed thus obtained is being distributed for sowing in other villages.

Besides the Gaorani tract the other tracts dealt with are :—

(a) *Aurangabad District* :—Distribution of Banilla cotton seed was made with a view to replace the mixture now grown in the district.

Raichur District :—Distribution of seed of improved varieties was made with a view to replace the local inferior type of Kumpta and the mixed Dharwar American. Seeds were purchased from the Cotton Sales Societies of Hubli and Gadag and distributed on Takkavi loan system.

*Progress in the distribution of improved varieties of cotton seeds showing Pounds of seed.
Acreage sown.*

Year	Gaorani	Banilla	Verum 262	Jaya- want	Upland Gadag No. 1	Dhar- war No. 1
1921-22 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922-23 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1923-24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924-25 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1925-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1926-27 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1927-28 ..	24,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
	1,30,000					
1928-29 ..	48,25,000	..	..	..	..	..
	2,58,452					
1929-30 ..	34,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
	2,25,000					
1930-31 ..	36,00,000	66,000	..	..	48,000	2,00,000
	2,00,000	4,125			3,428	14,285
1931-32 ..	16,30,000	72,000	..	2,00,000	50,000	..
	1,00,000	4,500		16,700	3,571	..
1932-33 ..	30,13,440	28,500	..	3,03,924	42,786	..
	1,67,418	1,800		25,000	3,000	..
1933-34 ..	27,34,360	49,350	17,734	3,03,924	42,786	..
	1,71,522	3,085	1,100	16,241	2,686	..
1934-35 ..	11,69,388	1,43,040	18,296	2,95,508	34,710	..
	78,090	9,000	1,550	29,551	3,471	

(Source=Bombay Cotton Annual).

No. II—(10).

Normal Dates of sowing and picking of Cotton in Hyderabad State.

Name of cotton		Date of sowing		Date of picking
Oomras	..	June 15th to July 15th	..	October to January
Barsi-Nagar				
(1) Early	..	June 10th to July 31st	..	November to March
(2) Late	..	August 15th to Sept. 15th		March to April
Kumpta	..	August 15th to Sept. 15th		March to May
Dharwar-American	..	do	..	February to April.
Westerns	..	do	..	do
Cambodia	..	September to October	..	April to July.

(Source—Bombay Cotton Annual No. 14).

III—COTTON CENTRES.

No. III--(1).

Districtwar centres of cotton trade in the State with the approximate number of bales transacted during the season.

<i>Districts.</i>		<i>Centres.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Warangal .. ..	..	Warangal ..	24,050
		Khammam ..	..
		Madhra ..	..
		Total ..	24,050
Karimnagar .. ..	..	Peddapalli ..	5,000
		Jamikunta ..	3,000
		Total ..	8,000
Adilabad .. ..	..	Asifabad ..	15,000
		Badura ..	5,000
		Total ..	20,000
Medak .. ..	..	Nil ..	Nil.
Nizamabad .. ..	..	Nizamabad ..	5,000
Mahbubnagar .. ..	..	Nil. ..	Nil.
Nalgonda .. ..	..	Nil. ..	Nil.
Aurangabad .. ..	..	Rotagoan ..	1,350
		Lasur ..	2,200
		Aurangabad ..	43,100
		Jalna ..	47,200
		Develgoan ..	850
		Total ..	94,700

<i>Districts</i>			<i>Centres</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Bir	..	..	.. Parli	.. 7,800
Nander	..	.	.. Nander	.. 22,800
			Mudkher	.. 5,400
			Umri	.. 37,800
			Dharmabad	.. 10,800
			Karkhali	.. 3,700
			Bhainsa	.. 10,200
			Total	.. 90,700
Parbhani	..	..	.. Partur	.. 11,400
			Satona	.. 35,000
			Manwat	.. 2,200
			Sailu	.. 48,700
			Parbhani	.. 15,800
			Gangakher	.. 4,000
			Purna	.. 18,000
			Hingoli	.. 21,000
			Basmathnagar	.. 1,800
			Total	.. 120,900
Gulbarga	..	..	.. Yadgir	.. 12,604
			Serum	.. 3,450
			Tandur	.. 1,500
			Total	.. 17,554
Osmanabad	..	..	.. Latur	.. 60,000
Raichur	..	..	.. Raichur	.. 44,985
			Kopbal	.. 5,000
			Total	.. 49,985
Bidar	..	..	.. Nil.	.. Nil.
			Grand total	.. 498,689

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad, Deccan).

No. III.—(2)

List of Markets governed by the Market Act with the dates of commencement of the Cotton markets and the closing dates for the season.

- (1). Warangal .. For Kharif—middle of Dai (Nov.)
to middle of Farwardi (Feb.)
For Rabi—last week of Farwardi
(Feb.) to last week of Khurdad
(1st week of May.)
- (2). Aurangabad .. Last week of Azur (Oct.) to first
week of Amardad (2nd week of
June.)
- (3). Jalna .. First week of Dai (2nd week of
Nov.) to first week of Amardad
(2nd week of June.)
- (4). Sailu .. First week of Dai (2nd week of
Nov.) to 3rd week of Tir (4th
week of May.)
- (5). Hingoli .. 15th Azur (3rd week of Oct.) to 15th
Khurdad (3rd week of April.)
- (6). Nander .. Middle of Dai (3rd week of Nov.)
to end of Mehri (1st week of Sept.)
- (7). Umri .. Middle of Dai (3rd week of Nov.)
to end of Amardad (1st week of
July.)
- (8). Latur .. Middle of Dai (3rd week of Nov.)
to first week of Tir (2nd week of
May) and for hand ginned cotton,
middle of Farwardi (Feb.) to end
of Shahrewar. (1st week of Aug.)
- (9). Raichur .. For Kharif cotton—Azur (Oct.) to
Ardibehisht (March.)
For Rabi Cotton—Isfandar (Janu-
ary to Amardad (June.)

(Source.—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad, Deccan.)

No. III.—(3).

The allowances generally charged in Hyderabad State for weighing, etc., of cotton, when it comes to a market, are shown below :—

- (1) Sellers pay 8 annas per Khandi of 240 seers.
- (2) Buyers pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas extra do do
- (3) Adatya commission is Re. 1 do do
- (4) Brokerage charges $\frac{1}{2}$ anna do do
- (5) Charity and religion fund 1 anna do
- (6) Sample of about one seer per Khandi is taken from the sellers.
- (7) Allowance in weight vary from 4 to 10 srs. per dokra of cotton.

No. III—(3).

Serial No.	Market	Adat	Hamalage	Charities, etc.	Unit of transaction
1	Latur ..	Rs. 2 %	7 annas per khandi.	Gorakshan per khandi 6 pies from seller, and one anna per boja of lint. Sadeshwar (on Mondays only) per khandi. 2 annas from buyer. 2 annas from seller. 2 annas from adatya.	800 seers kapas.
2	Nander ..	Rs. 1-8 % on kapas Re. 1 % on lint.	1 anna per dokra of kapas, 6 pies per bag of lint.	Pinjrapole 1 anna per khandi of kapas and 6 pies per bag of lint from buyer and also from seller. Siva Samaj 6 pies per khandi of kapas and 3 pies from boja of lint from buyer and also from seller.	Kapas khandi 800 seers, Li palla 142 seers
3	Sailu ..	Re. 1 %	3 annas per khandi of kapas 3 pies per boja of lint.	..	
4	Aurangabad	Rs. 1-4 %	1 a. per palla ..	Pinjrapole 6 pies per palla of kapas and 1 anna 2 pies per palla of lint from buyers.	Palla of 120 seers
5	Jalna ..	Rs. 1-4 %	Kapas 1 anna 6 pies dokra and 1 anna per cart.	..	
6	Umri ..	Rs. 1-4 %	1 anna 6 pies per khandi.	5 annas per khandi of kapas and 5 annas per palla of lint.	Kapas khandi 480 seers Lint palla seers.
7	Raichur ..	Rs. 1% from seller & 8 as. % from buyers for kapas Re. 1-8 % seller for lint	1 anna 3 ps. per check of kapas 9 pies per check of lint.	6 pies % from buyer. 6 pies % from seller.	315 lbs. Nag.
8	Warangal ..	Rs. 1-4 %	2 annas per khandi.	..	Kapas khandi 240 seers, Li palla of 120 seers

Note :—The charges given above are those fixed by Market Committees. These charges are for the sale of the kapas or lint brought by sellers to the market. All the charges are paid by the seller except where it is specified otherwise.

No. III.—(4).

Weights and measures in use in the chief market centres for the transaction of kapas and cotton lint.

Districts	Kapas	Cotton lint
Atraf-i-Balda .. ..	.. ..	..
Warangal—Warangal ..	240 srs.=1 Khandi	120 srs.=1 palla
Madhra ..	240 srs.=1 Khandi	
Karimnagar—Peddapalli ..	40 srs.=1 Maund	
Jamikunta ..	240 srs.=1 Khandi	
Adilabad—Adilabad ..	240 srs.=1 Khandi	
Badura .. ..	.. ..
Medak	240 srs.=1 Khandi	
Nizamabad—Nizamabad ..	240 srs.=1 Khandi	
Mahbubnagar .. ..	.. ..
Nalgonda	240 srs.=1 Khandi	
Aurangabad—Rotagoan ..	378 srs.=1 Khandi	
Lasur ..	40 srs.=1 Maund	120 srs.=1 palla.
Aurangabad ..	120 srs.=1 palla	120 srs. =1palla
Jalna ..	140 srs.=1 palla	140 srs.= 1 palla.
Develgoan .. ..	.. ..
Bir Parli ..	250 srs.=1 Khandi	
Nander Nander ..	800 srs.=1 Khandi	142 srs.=1 palla.
Mudkher ..	800 srs.=1Khandi	142 srs.= 1 palla.
Umri ..	480 srs.=1 Khandi	140 srs.= 1 palla.
Dharmabad .. ..	.. ..	510 srs.=1 Khandi
Karkhali .. ..	.. ..	..
Bhainsa .. ..	.. ..	10 srs.=1 Khandi.

No. III (4)—*contd.*

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Kapus</i>	<i>Cotton lint</i>
Parbhani Partur	.. 240 srs.=1 Khandi	
Satona	.. 240 srs.=1 Khandi.	
Manwat	.. 240 srs.=1 Khandi	136 srs.=1 palla
Sailu	.. 240 srs.=1 Khandi	136 srs.=1 palla.
Parbhani	.. 240 srs.=1 Khandi	240 srs.=1 Khandi.
Gangakher	.. ..	..
Purna	.. 640 srs.=1 Khandi	
Hingoli	.. 400 srs.=1 Khandi	120 srs.=1 palla.
Basmathnagar	.. 640 srs.=1 Khandi	
Gulbarga—Yadgir	.. 240 srs.=1 Khandi	240 srs.=1 Khandi
Serum	.. ..
Tandur	.. ..
Osmanabad—Latur	.. 800 srs.=1 Khandi	135 srs.=1 palla.
Raichur —Raichur	.. 315 lbs.=1 Nag	315 lbs.=1 Nag.
Kopbal	.. ..	..
Bidar ..	.. 800 srs.=1 Khandi	140 srs.=1 palla.

No. III—(5).

Standard of Weight and Measure.

180 Grains (British)	= 1 Tola.
80 Tolas . .	= 1 Seer.
40 Seers . .	= 1 Maund.
Cart of Kapas	= 960 lbs.
Cart of Lint	= 852 lbs.
5 Dokras of Kapas	= 400 lbs. of Lint=1 bale.
3 Dokras of Lint	= 400 lbs. of Lint=1 balc.
1 Boja of Lint	= 392 lbs. of Lint.

IV.—PRICES OF COTTON.

No. IV.—(1).

Weekly prices of cotton in main Markets 1932-33 (1942 F.).

Tuesdays	NANDER MARKET PER KHANDI OF 800 SRS.		JAINA MARKET PER PALLA OF 140 SEERS	
	Bani (Goa- rani)	Havri Short staple	Kapas	Cotton
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
18-2-1942	*151-0-0	*137-4-0	..	..
25-2-1942	145-8-0	136-4-0	..	..
10-3-1942	139-0-0	123-0-0	..	..
17-3-1942 .. ..	..	..	..	..
24-3-1942	} Not received	} Not received	..	..
1-4-1942 .. ..			..	..
8-4-1942 .. ..			..	..
15-4-1942	145-4-0	131-4-0	..	..
22-4-1942	145-4-0	129-12-0	..	..
29-4-1942	Market	Closed	..	..
6-5-1942	128-0-0	105-0-0	..	..
13-5-1942	122-8-0	106-0-0	..	..
20-5-1942	Market	Closed	..	..
27-5-1942	121-0-0	106-8-0	..	..
3-6-1942	105-0-0	101-0-0	..	..
10-6-1942	Market	Closed	..	..
17-6-1942	do	do	..	..
24-6-1942	do	do	..	..
31-6-1942	106-8-0	98-0-0	..	..
7-7-1942	105-0-0	96-0-0	..	..
14-7-1942	108-4-0	98-4-0	19-4-0	52-8-0
21-7-1942	108-0-0	98-4-0	20-0-0	54-0-0
28-7-1942	111-0-0	103-0-0	21-4-0	56-8-0
4-8-1942 .. ..	..	..	22-2-0	58-12-0
11-8-1942 .. ..	..	..	23-4-0	61-0-0
18-8-1942 .. ..	..	..	21-12-0	58-0-0
25-8-1942 .. ..	..	..	23-2-0	62-4-0
1-9-1942 .. ..	..	..	} Nil	63-4-0
8-9-1942 .. ..	..	..		63-4-0
15-9-1942 .. ..	..	..		50-0-0

No. IV. (1)—*contd.*

1. NANDER MARKET.

Weekly prices of cotton in the Market 1933-34 (1343 F.).

Tuesdays	ONE KHANDY OF 800 SRS.		PER PALLA OF 142 SEERS	
	Bani (Goa-rani) kapas	Havri (kapas short) staple	Bani cotton	Havri cotton
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5th Azur				
12th „				
19th „ .. ..	..	..	..	..
26th „				
3rd Dai .. ..		..	..	..
10th „	115-0-0	101-0-0	61-4-0	..
17th „	115-0-0	99-0-0	61-4-0	..
24th „	120-0-0	96-0-0	60-4-0	..
2nd Bahman ..	101-0-0	91-0-0	54-0-0	..
9th „	112-0-0	97-8-0	..	..
16th „	117-0-0	100-0-0	..	..
23rd „	117-8-0	100-0-0	..	..
30th „	116-8-0	101-0-0	..	..
7th Isfandar ..	130-0-0	113-8-0	..	..
14th „	133-0-0	116-8-0	..	..
21st „	130-0-0	116-4-0	..	..
28th „	121-0-0	111-8-0	73-0-0	..
5th Farwardi ..	131-4-0	123-0-0	79-4-0	..
12th „	132-0-0	123-0-0	80-0-0	..
19th „	120-0-0	118-0-0	80-0-0	..
26th „	132-0-0	..	..	..
2nd Ardibeshist ..	..	..	78-0-0	..
9th „ .. ..	..	..	74-8-0	..
16th „ .. ..	..	..	75-8-0	..
23rd „ .. ..	..	..	71-0-0	..

No. IV.—(1).—(contd).

ONE KHANDY OF 800 SRS.		PER PALLA OF 142 SEERS	
Bani-Goa- rani (kapas)	Havri kapas short staple	Bani cotton	Havri cotton
2	3	4	5
..	..	69-4-0	..
..	..	67-8-0	..
..	..	68-8-0	..
..	..	68-8-0	..
..	..	67-0-0	..
..	..	67-8-0	..
..	..	69-0-0	..
..	..	71-4-0	..
..	..	71-4-0	..
..	..	71-0-0	..
..	..	68-12-0	..
..	..	70-0-0	..
..	..	69-8-0	..
..	..	71-0-0	..
..	..	71-0-0	..
..	..	71-8-0	..
..	..	72-8-0	..
..
..	..	72-0 0	..
..
..	..	78-4-0	..
..	..	81-0-0	..
..	..	81-0-0	..
..	..	80-0-0	..
..	..	80-0-0	..
Season closed
..

No. IV.—(1).

2. JALNA MARKET.

Weekly prices of cotton in the Market 1933-34 (1943 F.).

Tuesdays	PER PALLA OF 140 SEERS		Remarks
	Kapas	Cotton	
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5th Azur	18-12-0	50-8-0	
12th „	16-4-0	..	
19th „	18-2-0	..	
26th „	18-10-0	50-4-0	
3rd Dai	17-12-0	48-8-0	
10th „	18-12-0	51-8-0	
17th „	18-8-0	52-0-0	
24th „	17-6-0	47-12-0	
2nd Bahman .. ..	..	..	Not received.
9th „	18-0-0	49-0-0	
16th „	17-8-0	48-8-0	
23rd „	17-0-0	47-4-0	
30th „	17-8-0	49-4-0	
7th Isfandar	20-10-0	57-8-0	
14th „	21-8-0	58-4-0	
21st „	20-14-0	57-8-0	
28th „	22-0-0	57-12-0	
5th Farwardi	22-10-0	60-8-0	
12th „ .. ..	..	..	Not received.
19th „	20-4-0	56-8-0	
26th „	23-0-0	56-0-0	
2nd Ardibehisht	20-12-0	56-8-0	
9th „	20-10-0	55-4-0	
16th „	20-0-0	54-12-0	
23rd „ .. ..	..	..	Not received.

No. IV.—(1)—(contd.)

Tuesday	PER PALLA OF 140 SRS.		Remarks
	Kapas	Cotton	
1	2	3	4
30th Ardibehisht ..	19-6-0	52-0-0	
6th Khurdad ..	18-12-0	51-0-0	
13th ,, ..	18-12-0	51-12-0	
20th ,, ..	18-8-0	50-0-0	
27th ,, ..	17-0-0	47-4-0	
3rd Thir ..	18-0-0	50-0-0	
10th ,, ..	18-4-0	48-12-0	
17th ,, ..	19-4-0	58-0-0	
24th ,, ..	20-4-0	51-4-0	
31st ,, ..	21-0-0	57-8-0	
7th Amardad ..	Season closed.		

TABLE No. IV (1)

Weekly prices of cotton in main markets 1934-1935 (1344 Fasli).

	NANDER			JALNA		AULANGABAD		LATUR		UMRI	
	KHANDY OF 800 SEERS		PALLA OF 142 SEES.	PALLA OF 140 SEERS		PALLA OF 140 SEERS		KHANDY OF 800 SEES.		KHANDI OF 480 SEERS	
	Bani Kapas	Havari Kapas	Cotton lint	Kapas	Cotton lint	Kapas	Lint	Cotton lint	Bani Kapas	Havari Kapas	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4-1-44 F.	
11-1-44 F.	Market opened	..	..	..	..	..	..
18-1-44 F.	21 12	..	Market opened	opened	..	..	..
25-1-44 F.	22 0	..	25 8	..	..	..	..
2-2-44 F.	21 0	..	..	..	..
9-2-44 F.	23 8	..	22 8	..	..	..	..
16-2-44 F.	..	Market opened	..	24 2	..	23 0	61 0	..	..	..
23-2-44 F.	..	151 8	..	26 12	..	25 2	67 2	..	..	..
30-2-44 F.	..	165 8	..	27 8	70 8	25 8	69 6	162 12	95 4	..	
7-3-44 F.	..	175 4	159 4	28 10	72 8	27 0	72 8	189 0	194 4	91 0	
14-3-44 F.	..	181 4	162 8	80 6	75 4	28 8	74 10	200 4	115 0	97 4	

Tuesdays

21-3-44 F.	..	..	200 4	180 0	..	31 0	77 8	28 13	78 12	205 0	..	..
28-3-44 F.	..	..	205 4	183 4	..	34 8	84 12	30 15	85 2	211 4	..	..
5-4-44 F.	..	..	203 4	186 4	..	32 8	80 0	30 15	83 0	215 0	122 0	105 0
12-4-44 F.	..	..	209 12	194 0	..	33 12	83 4	30 9	83 0	214 12	123 8	107 0
19-4-44 F.	..	..	221 8	195 4	..	34 8	82 8	31 11	84 10	220 12	131 0	107 0
26-4-44 F.	..	..	214 12	194 0	..	32 4	78 4	29 11	81 0	201 0	125 0	111 0
3-5-44 F.	..	..	214 8	198 4	111 0	32 10	79 12	29 10	82 4	204 0	125 12	116 4
10-5-44 F.	..	..	202 0	187 0	110 8	31 14	78 12	28 0	80 0	196 4	117 8	109 0
17-5-44 F.	..	..	197 8	172 0	106 0	31 6	77 12	28 8	80 2	190 0	116 4	103 0
24-5-44 F.	..	..	190 0	161 0	106 8	31 0	75 0	27 6	74 12	195 0	115 8	97 0
31-5-44 F.	..	..	188 0	160 0	105 8	30 8	70 8	26 0	71 12	183 0	115 0	97 0
7-6-44 F.	..	..	175 0	145 0	94 0	26 12	66 8	22 14	66 0	175 0	107 0	90 0
14-6-44 F.	..	..	165 0	130 0	90 0	24 8	..	22 6	63 0	165 0	100 0	80 0
21-6-44 F.	..	..	151 0	130 0	95 4	26 4	62 8	24 0	65 4	176 8	100 0	80 0
28-6-44 F.	..	..	Market closed	closed	95 0	26 0	59 8	23 2	65 2	170 0	105 0	81 4
4-7-44 F.	..	..	..	..	89 0	..	..	23 0	63 2	170 0	107 0	..
11-7-44 F.	..	..	..	..	95 0	27 2	66 8	23 8	67 0	170 0	110 0	..
18-7-44 F.	..	..	..	..	98 0	27 12	68 4	25 6	65 0	170 0	108 0	..
25-7-44 F.	..	..	..	..	97 4	28 12	71 8	26 8	70 2	170 0	110 0	..
1-8-44 F.	..	..	..	..	98 0	29 4	72 0	27 6	71 8	170 0	110 0	..
8-8-44 F.	..	..	..	..	95 4	30 6	73 0	28 8	76 0	..	110 0	..
15-8-44 F.	..	..	..	..	98 0	31 0	71 8	27 6	74 8	..	110 0	..
22-8-44 F.	..	..	..	..	100 0	29 8	71 4	25 4	63 0	..	..	..
29-8-44 F.	..	..	..	..	96 0	28 8	67 8	23 8	66 0	..	..	..
5-9-44 F.	..	..	..	..	96 0	28 4	69 4	24 8	73 8	..	..	..
12-9-44 F.	..	..	..	..	97 0	Market closed	closed	27 8	71 0	..	..	..

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.

TABLE

Wholesale Prices of Cotton lint per Maund in H.E.H. the

Sl. No.	District	AZUR OCTOBER 1932		DAI NOVEMBER 1932		BAHMAN DECEMBER 1932		ISFANDAR JANUARY 1933		FARWARDI FEBRUARY 1933	
		1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
		Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
1	City of Hyderabad ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2	Atraf-i-Balda ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3	Warangal ..	.. 16-9	16-8	16-8	16-8	15-11	16-11	17-0	17-0	17-4	17-0
4	Karimnagar ..	.. 20-13	22-5	22-8	22-5	22-5	22-5	23-14	23-14	24-11	21-2
5	Adilabad ..	.. 19-14	21-3	20-0	20-2	20-10	20-10	20-12	19-1	18-4	18-4
6	Medak ..	.. 16-0	16-0	17-0	18-0	20-0	23-8	23-8	23-8	23-8	24-0
7	Nizamabad ..	.. 26-11	26-11	26-11	26-11	26-11	26-11	26-11	26-11	26-11	26-11
8	Mahbubnagar ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9	Nalgonda ..	.. 22-2	22-2	22-2	20-7	19-14	19-14	19-9	19-14	19-4	19-4
10	Aurangabad ..	.. 18-0	17-1	16-3	17-0	16-9	16-7	15-2	15-4	14-0	14-1
11	Bir ..	.. 22-6	22-6	21-15	21-6	21-9	20-12	21-12	20-2	19-5	19-8
12	Nander ..	.. 24-3	24-5	24-5	24-5	22-0	21-11	21-11	21-	21-11	21-10
13	Parbhani ..	.. 20-8	19-15	19-14	19-4	19-0	19-2	19-2	18-5	18-3	18-5
14	Gulbarga ..	.. 18-0	19-5	18-8	18-13	19-4	19-4	19-4	18-8	17-8	17-11
15	Osmanabad ..	.. 20-8	20-9	20-0	22-0	25-8	26-0	26-0	24-8	25-0	21-4
16	Rajchur ..	.. 17-1	17-8	17-15	18-7	17-1	19-0	18-4	17-11	16-4	16-13
17	Bidar ..	.. 20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	16-8	16-10	16-10	16-8	16-10	17-0
	Average ..	.. 20-8	20-6	20-11	20-7	19-11	20-11	20-7	20-2	19-12	19-8

N.B.—Maund is equal to 40 seers.

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan)

No. IV—(2).

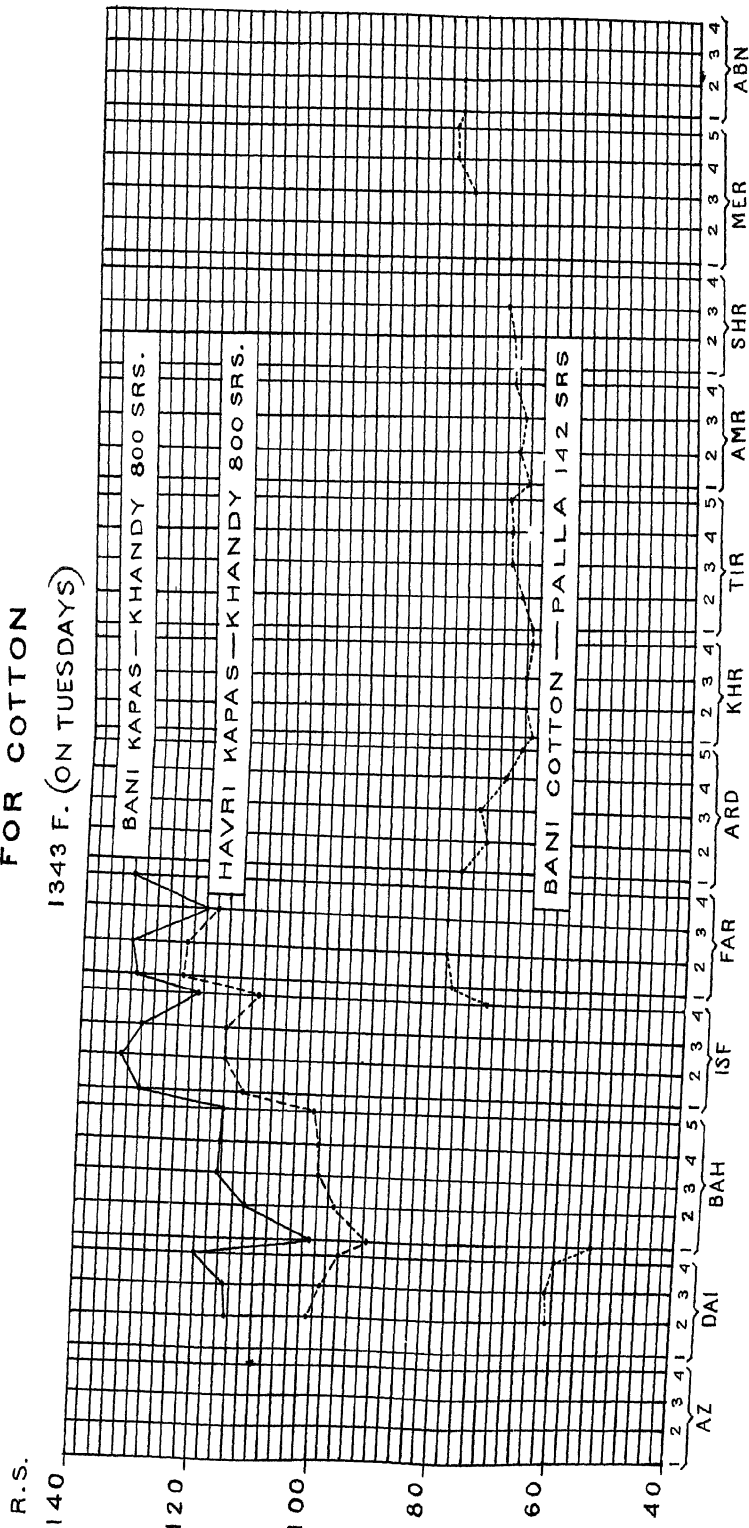
Nizam's Dominions in the year 1342 Faski (October 1932—September 1933).

ARDHBEST MARCH 1933		KHURDAD APRIL 1933		THIR MAY 1933		AMEERDAD JUNE 1933		SHAHREWAR JULY 1933		MEHR AUGUST 1933		ABAN SEPTEMBER 1933		District average
1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	
Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	
..
..
17-0	15-9	15-0	15-8	15-8	15-8	15-8	15-12	17-0	17-8	17-8	17-8	17-8	17-8	16-8
21-5	21-5	24-11	24-9	24-8	22-9	24-11	24-11	23-8	23-8	23-8	23-8	23-8	23-8	23-1
17-12	17-6	17-8	17-2	18-4	18-4	19-11	18-12	20-15	20-14	20-14	20-14	20-14	20-14	19-3
22-8	19-8	18-12	19-12	20-0	20-0	18-0	17-8	17-8	15-0	15-0	15-0	15-0	5-0	17 11
26-11	26-11	26-11	26-10	25-13	25-13	23-6	23-5	23-5	23-5	23-5	23-5	23-5	23-5	24-12
..
19-4	18-3	15-6	15-5	15-5	14-2	13-4	13-3	13-2	6-8	16-8	16-8	16-8	16-8	17-9
14-2	13-1	14-5	13-13	15-3	15-2	14-15	14-13	15-14	15-4	15-4	15-4	15-4	15-4	15-5
18-6	17-9	18-12	19-11	19-11	19-11	19-11	19-11	20-2	19-5	19-5	19-5	19-5	19-5	20-1
21-11	21-11	21-11	21-11	21-11	21-11	21-1	10-11	1-1	19-11	19-11	-11	19-11	19-11	21-3
18-8	18-5	8-5	18-11	18-13	18-13	18-13	18-13	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	19-
18-9	17-7	17-0	16-8	17-0	17-0	17-0	17-0	19-2	19-5	19-5	19-5	19-5	19-5	17-3
22-0	17-14	18-4	18-4	18-0	18-4	17-8	20-9	20-14	20-9	20-9	20-9	20-9	20-9	20-
16-10	16-2	16-3	15-11	16-1	17-1	15-15	15-0	16-13	17-8	17-8	17-8	17-8	17-8	17-
17-0	16-8	20-0	20-0	20-0	19-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
19-3	18-6	18-7	19-1	19-5	18-2	18-0	17-15	18-7	18-7	18-7	18-7	18-7	18-7	19-3

NO. IV.—(1)

NANDER MARKET FOR COTTON

1343 F. (ON TUESDAYS)

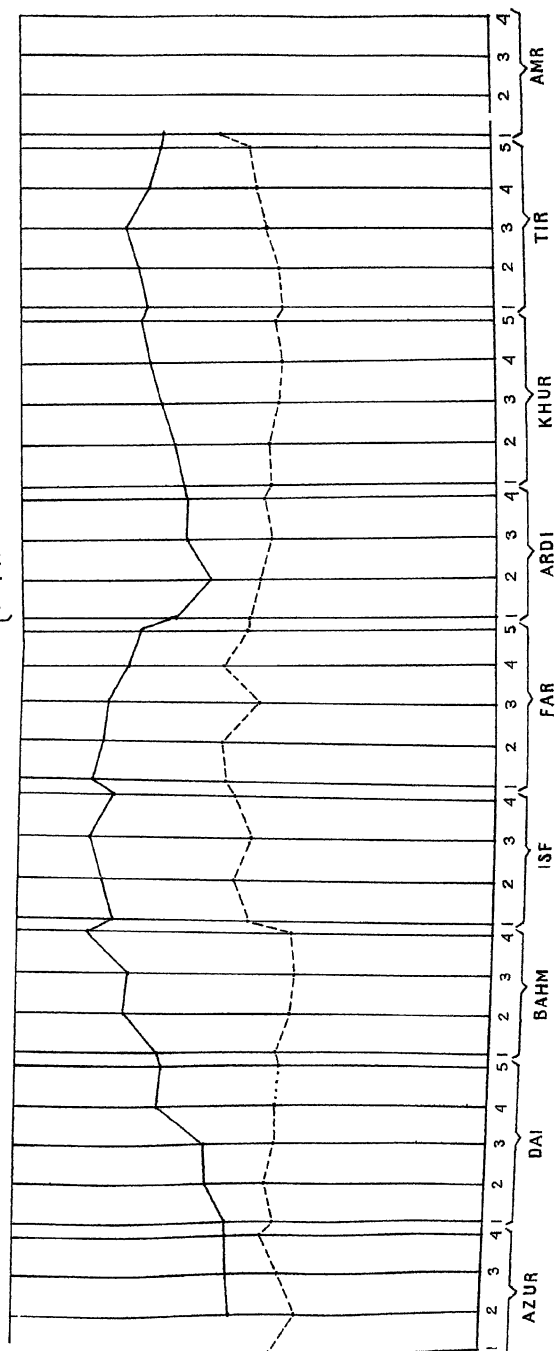


NO. IV.—(3)

GRAPH SHOWING THE TREND OF MARKET PRICE OF COTTON JALNA MARKET ON TUESDAYS

HARVI KAPAS

PER PALLA 140 SRS { 1343F -----
 1344F -----



History of Cotton prices, 1911-12 to 1934-35 (Todd's).

Season	LIVERPOOL PRICES, PENCE PER lb.			Alexan- dria price	American price of Upland
	American	Indian	Egyptian		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Middling	No. 1 Fine Oomra	F. G. F. Brown	*Dols. per Kantar	Cents per lb.
1911-12 ..	6.09	5.63	9.56	17.25	10.81
1912-13 ..	6.76	6.16	9.79	18.28	12.30
1913-14 ..	7.27	5.88	9.45	19.02	13.11
1914-15 ..	5.22	4.46	7.34	17.01	9.10
1915-16 ..	7.51	6.09	10.42	19.28	11.98
1916-17 ..	12.33	10.32	21.56	37.81	29.68
1917-18 ..	21.68	18.78	*30.97	38.52	19.68
1918-19 ..	19.73	18.13	27.85	37.20	31.00
1919-20 ..	25.31	19.23	16.34	37.81	38.29
1920-21 ..	11.89	9.20	30.24	34.50	17.89
1921-22 ..	11.37	9.60	19.75	34.28	18.92
1922-23 ..	14.92	11.14	17.29	30.71	26.30
1923-24 ..	17.66	13.35	21.55	39.79	31.11
1924-25 ..	13.76	11.95	29.82	39.49	24.74
1925-26 ..	10.77	8.97	20.05	30.47	20.53
1926-27 ..	8.15	7.18	15.39	21.49	15.15
1927-28 ..	11.17	9.21	19.39	29.69	20.42
1928-29 ..	10.52	8.03	18.14	25.88	19.73
1929-30 ..	9.09	6.39	14.52	20.36	16.60
1930-31 ..	5.71	4.02	9.06	12.04	10.33
1931-32 ..	4.82	4.32	6.80	12.80	6.34
1932-33 ..	5.62	4.84	7.79	14.52	7.37
1933-34 ..	6.02	4.52	8.05	14.61	11.09
1934-35 ..	6.93	5.24	8.52	14.61	12.44

F. G. F. Sakel.

* These figures are F.G.F. Brown till 1914; since then composite figures embracing G.F. Sakel, G.F. Ashmuni, and G.F. Brown

(Source=Bombay Cotton Annals).

V.—STATISTICS OF COTTON.

No. V.—(1).

Note about the forecast of cotton crop.

1. The point that is outstanding in all the forecasts of cotton before the fixation of standard outturn in 1929 is the general tendency of low estimation by the primary estimators (i.e. the Patwaris). A standing crop may be admitted by them as normal; still their anna estimation will not come up to 16 or 12 annas but always less. Their low estimation may be traced to various factors, one of them is their idea of getting the value enhanced by decreasing the produce.

2. The middle-men in their transaction generally express the same idea because they want to get more profit from the buyers, though their profit is quite safe from the producers side of the transaction. Thus there is a natural tendency of lowering the produce from the business view point.

3. The Government of India want the forecasts of cotton crops in terms of cotton lint and not of kapas (seed and cotton). The primary estimators as well as the Revenue Tahsildars not being quite clear about this difference and inclined towards the yield of kapas per acre, express that yield per acre rather than the yield per acre of ginned cotton or the cotton lint. Hence in spite of the low estimation of crop by the Patwaris the yield in terms of cotton lint was much better in all the past forecasts.

4. This increase of yield when calculated per acre comes to be nearly the normal yield per acre of those provinces in British India where cotton is grown irrigated as well as dry. In Hyderabad State cotton is mostly an unirrigated crop.

5. With the growing importance of the crop forecasts (especially of cotton) the State wanted to fix the normal yield per acre. The Agricultural Advisor to the Hyderabad State, Dr. Mann keeping in view the general conditions of each district in Hyderabad State, and guided by the results of the surrounding districts of British India suggested the normal outturn of crop per acre for each district.

6. The suggested normals will be verified and improved when the State undertakes regular crop cutting experiments.

7. The Department of Statistics, Hyderabad, made use of these fixed normal yield per acre with the low annawari given by the district authorities and the district estimation of yield per acre was not taken into account. The result of these two factors was that the estimate of yield for the State fell at once much low. The help of the Director-General, Statistics, India, was then sought.

8. The Deputy Director-General, Statistics, Calcutta after getting all the material available suggested a " correction factor ". This correction factor or the corresponding annawari for a normal crop in each district was calculated for the period when the general trend of the forecast estimation was very low. Hence the corresponding annawari of a normal crop in various districts of Hyderabad (based on the average of ten years declaration of the annawari by the district authorities) is as follows :—

Atraf-i-Balda	8.9	Aurangabad	9.8
Warangal	8.4	Bir	7.8
Karimnagar	8.0	Nanded	13.2
Adilabad	11.6	Parbhani	11.2
Medak	9.1	Gulbarga	7.5
Nizamabad	8.9	Osmanabad	6.9
Mahbubnagar	7.2	Raichur	7.6
Nalgonda	6.5	Bidar	8.1

This shows clearly that although the normal crop was considered to be 16 annas, except the three districts (Nander, Parbhani and Adilabad) the remaining 13 districts had not come up to 12 annas normal.

9. The correction factor suggested by the India authorities brought the estimates of yield to the level of accuracy, as will be seen from the total amount of annual exports, mill consumption, etc., for the last four or five years, a record of which is available.

10. The correction factor, if applied annually to the forecasts, would have given satisfactory results provided the annawari estimation remained quite as low as before. But on account of the special attention paid by the

Director-General and Secretary, Revenue, the annawari estimates improved in the districts. For instance in the year 1932 in spite of the great loss of cotton crop due to excessive rain in the cotton growing districts the average of the annawari was stated to be eight annas. If this annawari is calculated on the 16 anna or 12 anna basis the yield comes nearer to the expected outturn. But if calculated on the correction factor basis (i.e., 9 anna average for the last ten years) the yield goes much higher than the expected outturn. The case becomes more clear if this annawari is converted to percentage basis thus :—

$$16 \text{ as} : 7 : : 100 = 44\%$$

$$9 \text{ as} : 7 : : 100 = 80\%$$

From field inspections it was obvious that the crop was not 80 per cent. but much less than that.

11. The conclusion arrived at under these circumstances is that the correction factor is applicable so long as the annawari estimation remains as low as it was before. The improvement in the district annawari estimation gradually raises the correction factor from 9 annas to 12 annas and still more till the maximum of 16 annas is reached.

No. V.—(8).

The position and the percentage (in acreage) of Hyderabad State with regard to India.

Year	HYDERABAD		BOMBAY		C.P. AND BERAR		MADRAS	
	Position	Percentage	Position	Percentage	Position	Percentage	Position	Percentage
1920-21 ..	3	14.7	1	27.9	2	19.7	4	10.2
1921-22 ..	3	13.9	1	27.9	2	19.7	4	9.8
1922-23 ..	3	12.7	1	27.6	2	19.7	4	9.9
1923-24 ..	3	12.9	1	27.9	2	20.3	4	10.2
1924-25 ..	3	13.6	1	26.8	2	21.2	4	10.1
1925-26 ..	3	14.3	1	27.1	2	21.4	4	10.0
1926-27 ..	3	14.1	1	27.6	2	21.3	4	10.0
1927-28 ..	3	14.6	1	29.2	2	20.8	4	10.0
1928-29 ..	3	14.3	1	29.0	2	20.1	4	10.0
1929-30 ..	3	13.7	1	28.9	2	19.6	5	9.9
1930-31 ..	3	13.7	1	29.2	2	19.2	5	9.6
1931-32 ..	3	13.9	1	29.1	2	19.3	5	9.8
1932-33 ..	3	14.2	1	28.7	2	19.4	5	9.0
1933-34 ..	3	14.6	1	28.5	2	19.4	5	9.7
1934-35 ..	3	14.2	1	28.7	2	19.4	5	9.0

(Source—Bombay Cotton Annual).

Year	First fore- cast (August)		Second fore- cast (October)		Third forecast (December)		Fourth forecast (February)		Fifth forecast (April)	
	Acres	Bales	Acres	Bales	Acres	Bales	Acres	Bales	Acres	Bales
1920-21	1,700,230	2,246,844	2,723,568	498,248	2,214,229	840,124	Not collected by the Department.			
1921-22	1,998,571	2,508,899	2,723,568	898,746	2,914,318	870,124				
1922-23	2,314,072	3,226,557	3,506,635	1,174,107	3,813,037	1,116,845				
1923-24	1,654,938	3,021,848	3,541,320	1,184,753	3,500,122	1,079,455				
1924-25	1,014,996	3,003,893	3,302,064	898,277	3,411,692	898,629	Not collected by the Department.			
1925-26	1,678,798	3,628,938	3,712,821	969,885	3,781,233	1,060,406				
1926-27	1,472,859	2,871,876	2,990,722	827,812	3,267,408	807,541				
1927-28	2,222,262	3,278,624	3,604,282	806,089	3,630,822	950,910				
1928-29	2,652,938	3,449,750	3,805,241	953,513	4,019,331	895,184	Not collected by the Department.			
1929-30	2,612,800	3,123,315	3,893,222	428,000	3,530,576	446,065				
1930-31	1,913,533	2,933,585	3,478,092	376,864	3,524,072	381,739				
1931-32	2,004,597	3,006,882	3,524,052	509,418	3,643,943	509,418				
1932-33	2,137,718	2,934,366	3,504,032	520,635	3,593,479	533,043	Not collected by the Department.			
1933-34	2,508,869	3,206,648	3,657,023	570,322	3,681,340	381,041				
1934-35	745,147	2,615,646	2,978,505	419,402	3,078,789	438,237				
All-India 1933-34.	13,999,000	19,835,000	22,714,000	4,619,000	28,561,000	4,633,000	28,787,000	4,970,000		

(Source=Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.).

No. V.—(5).

*Area and outturn of Cotton Crop in Hyderabad State since
1897-1898.*

Year	Area in Acres	Outturn in Bales (400 lbs)	Average yield per acre (in lbs.)
1	2	3	4
1897-1898	1,653,669	168,449	40 lbs.
1898-1899	1,738,379	222,302	51 ..
1899-1900	1,292,329	91,975	29 ..
1901-1901	1,698,836	288,570	68 ..
1900-1902	1,689,189	300,301	71 ..
1902-1903	2,359,130	280,267	48 ..
1903-1904	2,661,000	275,000	41 ..
1904-1905	2,731,000	330,000	48 ..
1901-1906	2,537,000	303,000	48 ..
1905-1907	3,480,000	449,000	52 ..
1907-1908	3,100,000	293,000	38 ..
1908-1909	2,902,000	307,000	42 ..
1909-1910	3,401,000	461,000	54 ..
1910-1911	3,562,000	293,000	33 ..
1911-1912	3,234,000	300,000	37 ..
1912-1913	2,888,000	300,000	42 ..
1913-1914	3,653,000	400,000	44 ..
1914-1915	3,605,000	400,000	44 ..
1915-1916	2,964,000	450,000	61 ..

No. V.—(5). *concl.*

Year	Area in Acres	Outturn in Bales (400 lbs.)	Average yield per acre (in lbs.)
1	2	3	4
1916-1917	3,200,000	500,000	62 lbs.
1917-1918	3,451,000	450,000	52 ..
1918-1919	2,406,000	643,000	107 ..
1919-1920	3,095,523	749,400	97 ..
1920-1921	2,214,000	341,000	62 ..
1921-1922	2,914,000	870,000	119 ..
1922-1923	3,813,000	1,116,000	117 ..
1923-1924	3,500,000	1,079,000	123 ..
1924-1925	3,411,600	899,000	105 ..
1925-1926	3,781,233	1,060,406	112 ..
1926-1927	3,267,403	807,541	99 ..
1927-1928	3,631,000	951,000	105 ..
1928-1929	4,019,331	895,134	89 ..
1929-1930	3,535,728	446,709	51 ..
1930-1931	3,527,439	381,810	43 ..
1931-1932	3,643,943	509,418	56 ..
1932-1933	3,601,645	533,891	59 ..
1933-1934	3,695,686	563,971	61 ..
1934-1935	3,100,801	442,584	57 ..

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad.)

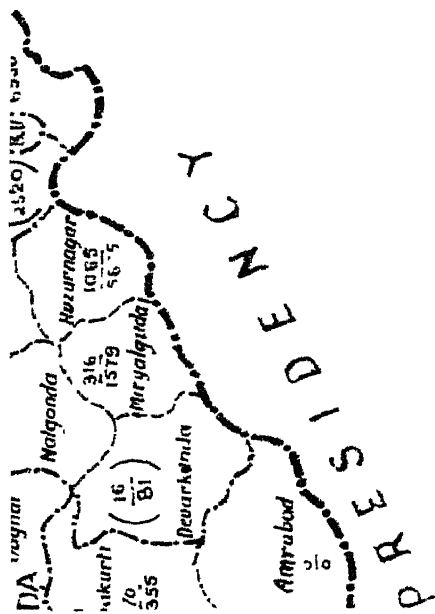
*Estimated Acreage of
Yield in bales* of

Districts	1920—21	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24	1924—25	1925—26	1926—27
	1929—30	1930—31	1931—32	1932—33	1933—34	1934—35	1935—36
	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Atraf-i-Balda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal ..	27,505 4,888	35,642 12,883	71,078 16,423	14,701 5,145	24,368 6,092	27,398 7,034	12,751 3,188
Karimnagar ..	59,651 8,133	63,147 8,796	81,989 21,233	88,189 24,260	81,179 10,437	64,804 6,661	72,604 12,973
Adilabad ..	171,906 79,148	231,418 69,425	217,307 93,684	263,342 102,356	105,936 47,528	230,030 80,870	205,849 72,047
Medak ..	2,165 649	2,099 525	1,797 333	2,417 582	4,654 572	2,639 528	1,387 347
Nizamabad ..	25,210 2,269	20,322 10,611	18,535 4,441	18,250 4,115	23,618 5,578	22,979 6,340	22,987 7,389
Mahbubnagar ..	2,390 310	2,591 514	2,754 215	3,656 1,079	8,334 2,361	11,011 2,387	13,074 4,668
Nalgonda ..	5,596 606	10,679 1,519	15,661 2,665	12,894 4,203	14,167 6,474	11,157 3,347	8,077 2,827
Aurangabad ..	183,777 21,342	467,863 140,359	597,932 280,423	436,852 196,583	454,555 92,467	497,874 142,470	516,855 129,213
Bir ..	23,266 2,334	294,286 52,662	500,799 65,995	341,361 85,890	203,491 42,124	365,861 80,618	219,861 54,965
Nander ..	361,709 34,823	309,036 143,388	440,573 135,489	488,870 195,548	478,357 143,507	509,147 146,840	470,048 144,824
Parbhani ..	511,690 85,545	527,297 169,639	565,774 166,395	541,860 178,781	698,143 208,387	692,110 242,238	593,217 148,547
Gulbarga ..	32,710 4,106	28,934 4,340	30,572 3,057	39,481 9,936	59,421 8,913	59,591 11,938	31,179 5,846
Osmanabad ..	10,536 553	20,939 15,400	31,748 12,548	22,750 7,394	6,260 972	32,004 8,001	6,166 1,740
Raichur ..	240,596 51,678	255,004 54,962	353,445 54,429	274,840 12,707	354,525 138,341	380,811 158,854	20,736 33,845
Bidar ..	145,159 4,071	82,401 22,080	169,325 63,868	235,080 63,649	201,552 41,548	246,616 61,654	135,284 33,824
Non-Govt. areas.	410,363 40,603	562,660 186,021	713,748 195,147	726,379 187,727	633,132 142,825	627,201 100,626	750,101 151,298
Total ..	2,214,229 840,554	2,914,818 870,124	3,813,037 1,116,345	3,500,122 1,079,455	3,411,692 898,629	3,781,233 1,060,406	3,267,403 807,541
Total for India.	21,389,000 3,600,000	18,451,000 4,435,000	21,804,000 5,073,000	23,631,000 5,161,000	26,465,000 6,070,000	28,403,000 6,215,000	24,822,000 5,024,000

(Source—D epartment of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.)

1 Districts.

1929—30 1838—39 F.	1930—31 1839—40 F.	1931—32 1840—41 F.	1932—33 1841—42 F.	1933—34 1842—43 F.	1934—35 1843—44 F.
11	12	13	14	15	16
..	9,598 480	12,200 1,877	14,448 2,311	13,873 2,106	19,001 2,208
20,374 2,037	35,573 3,557	28,175 3,813	33,978 3,396	37,094 3,631	29,877 3,080
75,674 9,459	124,015 12,221	102,415 9,464	77,691 6,410	78,757 8,258	67,904 5,198
262,188 45,883	357,172 53,621	266,589 36,771	292,761 29,276	280,078 46,014	272,936 43,837
2,970 134	3,185 207	3,104 478	2,669 314	2,329 173	2,246 256
20,797 2,288	23,614 2,054	13,367 977	16,003 1,638	15,458 2,269	14,447 2,303
4,644 323	3,662 256	6,290 1,111	9,888 1,236	18,817 1,935	6,160 774
5,310 345	11,383 798	11,091 2,167	11,063 1,271	10,237 1,063	7,908 880
596,732 74,594	616,460 77,058	647,489 115,623	724,776 105,092	668,869 132,446	596,236 93,426
370,264 27,769	409,065 30,680	379,553 104,022	405,679 60,852	441,786 66,856	261,882 25,373
391,264 64,559	444,572 73,168	453,761 38,673	437,867 68,963	525,332 87,026	499,311 86,641
685,552 102,833	701,936 78,968	729,318 57,439	723,977 132,126	660,248 98,374	644,795 100,642
12,132 910	95,190 5,946	85,799 15,952	95,476 14,321	120,876 15,055	122,468 12,312
36,087 2,707	111,859 6,990	120,436 26,059	107,164 13,935	102,663 20,877	58,941 6,991
200,934 6,530	318,955 17,543	402,079 62,719	400,396 58,037	464,437 40,337	276,477 32,703
122,900 14,440	260,905 18,263	174,277 32,273	247,809 34,693	248,792 28,551	220,312 25,955
727,886 91,896	..	..	..	..	..
3,535,728 446,709	3,527,439 381,810	3,643,943 509,418	3,601,645 533,891	3,695,686 563,871	3,100,801 442,584
25,922,000 5,243,000	23,812,000 5,226,000	23,722,000 4,007,000	22,483,000 4,657,000	23,925,000 5,006,000	....



No. V.—(8).

Estimated $\frac{\text{Acreage}}{\text{Yield in bales}}$ *of Hyderabad Cotton by trade description.*

Year	Hyder- abad Gaorani	Barsi and Nagar	Western and Northern including Kumpta Cambodia and American	Cocanada	Total
1920-21 ..	892,661	1,808,024	264,937	27,505	2,214,229
	122,256	1 50,268	54,647	4,388	340,554
1921-22 ..	1,124,762	1,471,173	282,174	35,642	2,914,818
	419,804	378,272	59,165	12,888	870,124
1922-23 ..	1,397,491	1,875,654	262,402	71,078	3,813,037
	263,679	837,802	61,630	996	1,116,345
1923-24 ..	1,400,413	1,773,818	311,130	14,701	3,500,122
	499,792	551,561	22,951	5,145	1,079,455
1924-25 ..	3,003,089		384,235	24,368	3,411,692
	749,240		143,297	6,092	898,629
1925-26 ..	3,343,229		410,606	27,398	3,781,233
	888,549		164,823	7,034	1,060,406
1926-27 ..	3,031,699		222,953	12,751	3,267,403
	767,585		36,768	3,188	807,541
1927-28 ..	3,390,570		221,682	18,570	3,630,822
	903,468		44,097	3,345	950,910
1928-29 ..	3,589,776		4,12193	17,362	4,019,331
	712,649		80,432	2,053	895,134
1929-30 ..	3,330,345		207,000	20,374	3,535,728
	437,687		6,985	2,037	446,709
1930-31 ..	971,146	2,154,170	366,550	35,573	3,527,439
	114,382	243,355	20,516	3,557	381,810
1931-32 ..	861,924	2,308,866	444,978	28,175	3,643,943
	115,111	319,799	70,695	3,813	509,418
1932-33 ..	889,588	2,229,945	488,134	33,973	3,601,645
	130,497	334,780	65,218	3,396	533,891
1933-34 ..	976,273	2,157,404	524,915	37,094	3,695,686
	15,256	350,910	56,864	3,631	563,971
1934-35 ..	864,266	1,868,947	337,711	29,377	3,100,801
	129,310	271,380	38,814	3,080	442,584

(Source—Department of Statistics.)

Percentage of production of trade varieties of Hyderabad Cotton.

Year			Hyder- abad Gaorani	Barsi and Nagar	Western and Northern including Kumpta Cambodia and American	Cocanada
1920-21	..	..	36	45	17	2
1921-22	..	..	48	43	7	2
1922-23	..	..	23	71	5.5	0.5
1923-24	..	..	46	51	2.5	0.5
1924-25	..	..	84		15.3	0.7
1925-26	..	..	84		15.5	0.5
1926-27	..	..	95		4.6	0.4
1927-28	..	..	95		4.6	0.4
1928-29	..	..	90		9.7	0.3
1929-30	..	..	98		1.5	0.5
1930-31	..	..	29.0	63	7.1	0.9
1931-32	..	..	24.2	62	13.0	0.3
1932-33	..	..	25.4	62	12.0	0.6
1933-34	..	..	27.3	62	10.0	0.7
1934-35	..	..	29.0	61	8.3	1.7

(Source—Department of Statistics.)

No. V.—(10).

Standard Normal outturn of Cotton lint in each District.

Name of District	Outturn of lint in lbs. per acre
City of Hyderabad ..	..
Atraf-i-Balda ..	70
Warangal ..	80
Karimnagar ..	80
Adilabad ..	80
Medak ..	70
Nizamabad ..	70
Mahbubnagar ..	75
Nalgonda ..	70
Aurangabad ..	100
Bir ..	80
Nander ..	75
Parbhani ..	80
Gulbarga ..	80
Osmanabad ..	80
Raichur ..	70
Bidar ..	75

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad, Deccan).

No. V.—(11).
Districtwise yield per Acre of Cotton lint in Hyderabad State (in lbs.).

Districts	1930-31 1921-22	1931-32 1922-23	1932-33 1923-24	1933-34 1924-25	1934-35 1925-26	1935-36 1926-27	1936-37 1927-28	1937-38 1928-29	1938-39 1929-30	1939-40 1930-31	1940-41 1931-32	1941-42 1932-33	1942-43 1933-34	1943-44 1934-35
City of Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atraf-i-Balda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal ..	210	240	220	214	179	110	120	115	90	86	54	64	60	46
Karimnagar	136	126	120	144	189	136	220	138	137	86	36	33	42	31
Adilabad ..	160	175	196	148	116	91	100	100	181	138	55	40	66	30
Medak ..	94	92	188	162	86	70	80	85	83	54	61	47	30	64
Nizamabad..	112	72	125	160	158	172	140	224	173	83	20	41	59	45
Mahbubnagar	40	140	232	72	140	150	160	160	112	84	70	50	41	63
Nalgonda ..	78	87	104	146	146	138	90	90	109	85	78	46	42	31
Aurangabad .	224	240	210	164	124	110	116	145	205	90	71	57	79	44
Bir ..	68	54	128	130	105	45	122	175	142	120	71	60	60	62
Nander ..	194	140	226	150	105	107	94	83	95	110	34	62	66	38
Farbhani ..	124	124	80	146	118	162	160	128	174	140	31	73	59	69
Gulbarga ..	80	80	120	80	80	80	120	120	80	96	74	60	50	62
Osmanabad .	86	101	112	77	55	114	130	55	65	72	81	52	81	47
Raichur ..	120	120	94	146	144	151	136	195	136	96	62	58	42	48
Bidar ..	202	240	44	64	112	104	240	123	103	64	74	56	46	47
Hyderabad State average	119	117	123	109	112	99	104	89	115	74	59	52	54	50
All-India average.	97	83	87	91	83	81	96	85	81	88	68	80	79	..

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.)

No. V.—(12).

Yield per Acre of Cotton in chief Cotton growing Provinces.

Year	Madras	Bombay	Central Provinces	Hyder- abad
1921-1922 ..	76	99	102	119
1922-1923 ..	73	91	86	117
1923-1924 ..	78	72	83	123
1924-1925 ..	78	82	77	109
1925-1926 ..	78	77	73	112
1926-1927 ..	70	75	80	99
1927-1928 ..	84	93	103	104
1928-1929 ..	85	72	105	89
1929-1930 ..	82	73	88	115
	78	87	89	109

(Source—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.)

No. V.—(18).

Yield per Acre of Hyderabad Cotton by trade varieties (in lbs.).

Years	Berari	Barsi and Nagar	Hyder- abad Gaorani	Kumta	Western and Northern	Cocana- da	Cambo- dia	Ameri- can	
1921-1922	..	104	100	149	92	50	79	106	79
1922-1923	..	83	115	125	67	40	79	112	125
1923-1924	..	83	116	143	60	37	78	164	156
1924-1925	..	76	97	97	68	63	78	166	150
1925-1926	..	73	102	102	73	69	71	149	125
1926-1927	..	80	98	98	53	39	59	150	81
1927-1928	..	103	102	102	76	58	73	171	116
1928-1929	..	81	81	81	62	76	73	152	78
1929-1930	..	87	52	55	65	44	69	146	123
1930-1931	..	82	84	55	53	47	64	145	126
1931-1932	..	36	55	53	60	46	71	183	111
1932-1933	..	72	59	59	63	51	68	176	112
1933-1934	..	68	64	63	66	48	65	182	130
1934-1935

(Source—Bombay Cotton Annual).

No. V.—(14).

Irrigated Cotton in Hyderabad State

1927-1928	..	3,981	acres
1928-1929	..	10,016	„
1929-1930	..	27,650	„
1930-1931	..	5,701	„
1931-1932	..	2,656	„

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.)

TABLE No. V.—(15).
Comparative statement of Forecast and actual yield of Cotton in Hyderabad State.

Year	Area in acres under cotton	ESTIMATED YIELD BY DISTRICTS						EXPORTS (CUSTOMS FIGURES)			Leakage 10% of road figures	Home consumption at 1 lb per head of population (in Bales)	Mill consumption in bales	Total of column 7 to 11	Per acre in lbs. as per column 2 & 12	Published figures (in bales)	Standard normal crop in anna
		In bales		In anna		Per acre in lbs.		EXPORTS (CUSTOMS FIGURES)									
								By road	By rail	Bales							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1880-81 F. .	2,914,318	870,124	10	125	119	102,084	504,921	10,203	30,000	14,852	662,010	91	870,124	16			
1881-82 F. .	3,513,037	1,116,345	8	135	117	89,353	459,906	8,985	30,000	16,305	604,409	93.5	1,116,345	16			
1882-83 F. .	3,500,122	1,079,455	10	139	123	80,188	395,433	8,018	30,000	18,424	532,273	60.5	1,079,455	16			
1883-84 F. .	3,411,692	898,629	9	134	106	65,527	365,957	6,522	30,000	15,216	433,222	56.5	898,277	16			
1884-85 F. .	3,781,233	1,060,406	8	120	112	36,599	854,412	3,659	30,000	11,303	435,973	46	1,060,406	16			
1885-86 F. .	3,267,403	807,541	8	129	99	62,849	313,831	6,284	30,000	15,595	433,559	52.5	807,541	16			
1886-87 F. .	3,595,816	950,910	9	155	104	70,993	507,656	10,248	30,000	15,131	634,028	70.5	950,910	16			
1887-88 F. .	4,019,331	895,134	10	188	89	94,373	418,289	9,437	30,000	18,246	570,345	56.5	895,134	16			
1888-89 F. .	3,535,728	1,017,722	8	128	115	87,857	466,277	8,785	30,000	20,315	613,234	69.3	446,709	16			
1889-90 F. .	3,527,439	1,008,263	8	103	114	70,623	363,544	7,062	36,250	21,728	499,207	56.5	381,810	16			
1890-91 F. .	3,643,043	492,006	7	73	54	51,263	179,795	5,126	36,250	23,409	300,843	33.1	509,418	9.8			
1891-92 F. .	3,601,645	806,858	9	89	59	67,028	273,531	6,702	36,250	31,928	420,439	46.7	533,891	12			
1892-93 F. .	3,695,686	890,799	12	96	61	73,394	292,618	7,339	36,250	33,877	443,478	48.07	563,971	12			

N.B.—Population of Hyderabad State in 1921—12,471,770.
1931—14,437,541.

No. V.—(16).

Comparative Statement of forecast and actual yield of Cotton for India.

Year	Area in Acres	Exported Bales	Mill Consumption	Extra Factory consumption	Per Acre in lbs.	Forecast figures	Per Acre in lbs.
1924-1925	.. 22,405,000	3,998,000	..	750,000	..	4,887,000	91
1925-1926	.. 28,403,000	3,755,000	441,894	..	70	6,215,000	88
1926-1927	.. 24,822,000	2,830,000	2,094,000	..	90	5,024,000	81
1927-1928	.. 24,761,000	3,140,000	1,765,000	..	82	5,963,000	96
1928-1929	.. 27,053,000	3,933,000	1,991,000	..	99	5,782,000	85
1929-1930	.. 25,721,000	3,868,000	..	..	..	5,264,000	82
					85		87

(Source—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.)

World's Cotton Crops (Todd's)

	1914-15	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
<i>America.</i>						
U.S.A. Lint ..	16,135	9,762	10,140	13,628	16,104	17,977
Linters ..	857	608	668	897	1,115	1,158
Total ..	16,992	10,370	10,808	14,525	17,219	19,135
Mexico ..	125	191	160	221	199	351
Brazil ..	456	538	561	649	589	490
Peru ..	118	188	201	198	186	243
Argentine ..	3	29	62	75	136	65
Others ..	8	26	67	84	70	74
<i>Asia.</i>						
†India† ..	5,209	5,073	5,161	6,088	6,215	5,024
China ..	2,333	2,249	1,931	2,104	2,044	1,691
Japan and Korea ..	37	106	113	122	122	141
East Indies etc. ..	23	26	21	20	19	13
Russia ..	1,244	52	214	458	741	785
Persia ..	140	63	79	58	82	83
†Iraq, Ceylon, etc. ..	*	*	1	2	3	3
Asia Minor, etc. ..	140	39	78	110	151	134
<i>Africa.</i>						
Egypt ..	1,298	1,234	1,306	1,455	1,593	1,530
Sudan† ..	19	23	38	36	97	118
East Africa† ..	34	80	119	180	168	121
South Africa † ..	1	5	9	18	22	9
West Africa † ..	12	13	21	32	39	22
Non-British ..	4	26	39	65	74	37
<i>West Indies.</i>						
British † ..	5	3	4	3	3	5
Others ..	11	17	17	19	25	24
Australia, etc. † ..	*	7	10	12	6	5
Grand total ..	28,212	20,367	21,020	26,534	29,803	30,153

† Empire Crops.

‡ 400 lbs. bales.

* Less than 500 bales.

(17).

(in thousands of 500 lbs. Bales approx.).

1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
12,953 1,016	14,478 1,282	14,825 1,241	13,932 986	17,096 1,067	13,002 912	13,047 982	9,636 975
13,972	15,760	16,066	14,918	18,163	13,914	14,029	10,611
175	272	240	174	206	96	255	209
480	528	564	470	556	357	939	1,412
241	220	266	243	224	227	293	280
103	129	138	150	165	152	195	200
62	65	66	52	27	43	64	70
5,963	5,782	5,243	5,224	4,007	4,656	5,068	4,807
1,843	2,394	2,055	2,317	1,705	2,211	2,633	3,115
131	147	137	153	99	129	218	255
16	16	18	18	14	14	14	14
1,025	1,174	1,279	1,589	1,851	1,750	1,846	1,937
73	90	73	72	110	100	100	100
2	4	4	3	1	*	*	2
145	138	143	119	131	65	189	174
1,219	1,602	1,697	1,589	1,313	1,010	1,715	1,511
101	129	127	96	188	110	126	212
128	196	131	165	186	265	263	236
9	8	14	8	3	2	3	3
17	26	35	15	5	19	22	40
86	109	121	128	93	90	153	150
5	4	4	4	2	2	3	3
21	23	25	21	30	26	23	29
8	5	12	10	4	10	18	18
25,815	28,817	28,458	27,538	29,093	25,248	28,169	25,388

(Source—Bombay Cotton Annual.)

VI.—GINNING AND PRESSING.

No. VI.—(1).

Statement of Cotton Bales pressed in Hyderabad State—Weekly.

Week ending	TELANGANA		MARATHWARA		TOTAL	
	1923-1933	1933-1934	1932-1933	1933-1934	1932-1933	1933-1934
September 2nd ..	..	..	452	125	452	125
„ 9th .	..	..	2,055	499	2,055	499
„ 16th ...	.	..	1,443	390	1,443	390
„ 23rd ..	63	.	2,492	768	2,555	768
„ 30th .	..	..	1,622	634	1,622	634
October 7th ..	..	..	1,061	682	1,061	682
„ 14th ..	251	..	602	165	853	165
„ 21st ..	..	.	696	.	696	..
„ 28th ..	..	..	176	799	176	799
November 4th ..	..	..	278	1,335	278	1,335
„ 11th ..	..	..	368	2,319	368	2,319
„ 18th ..	109	8	486	4,184	595	4,822
„ 25th ..	..	46	2,101	6,755	2,101	6,801
December 2nd ..	169	18	3,658	8,346	3,827	8,364
„ 9th ..	379	115	5,272	11,279	5,651	11,394
„ 16th ..	355	78	7,957	14,399	8,312	14,472
„ 23rd ..	199	481	9,882	17,362	10,081	17,843
„ 30th ..	267	516	10,439	19,060	10,706	19,578
January 6th ..	357	1,214	15,524	18,885	15,381	20,099
„ 13th ..	418	654	23,252	17,244	23,670	17,398
„ 20th .	834	238	13,502	16,927	14,336	17,165
„ 27th ..	314	992	15,240	15,414	15,554	16,406
February 3rd ..	464	339	11,697	15,154	12,161	15,493
„ 10th ..	231	334	11,803	11,362	12,034	11,696
„ 17th ..	483	1,649	10,878	9,651	11,866	11,300
„ 24th ..	724	..	7,413	6,033	8,137	6,033
March 3rd ..	192	186	7,718	5,199	7,910	5,385
„ 10th ..	..	1,168	8,395	4,250	8,395	5,416

VI.—GINNING AND PRESSING—(concl'd.)

Week ending			TELANGANA		MARATHWARA		TOTAL	
			1932-1933	1933-1934	1932-1933	1933-1934	1932-1933	1933-1934
March	17th	..	..	145	6,596	5,163	6,596	5,308
„	24th	..	150	..	8,519	2,902	8,669	2,902
„	31st	..	157	150	13,186	3,820	13,343	3,970
April	7th	..	56	9	7,693	2,905	7,749	2,914
„	14th	..	121	59	8,426	2,989	8,547	3,048
„	21st	..	1,870	213	6,422	1,862	8,292	2,075
„	28th	..	450	342	5,504	2,273	5,954	2,615
May	5th	..	697	340	6,149	2,195	6,846	2,535
„	12th	..	121	478	3,873	2,540	3,494	3,018
„	19th	..	844	166	2,893	2,047	3,737	2,213
„	26th	..	438	170	3,802	2,016	4,240	2,186
June	2nd	..	615	323	4,288	2,879	4,903	3,202
„	9th	..	1,614	323	2,420	2,084	4,034	2,407
„	16th	..	266	498	2,418	2,143	2,684	2,641
„	23rd	..	69	286	1,886	1,578	1,955	1,864
„	30th	..	56	216	1,549	1,918	1,605	2,134
July	7th	..	245	278	1,422	1,608	1,667	1,886
„	14th	..	359	152	1,111	2,328	2,530	2,480
„	21st	..	117	64	1,314	1,648	2,201	1,712
„	28th	..	634	514	840	1,459	884	1,973
August	4th	..	10	..	767	1,040	777	1,040
„	11th	..	..	..	211	956	1,222	956
„	18th	..	..	..	483	774	483	774
„	25th	..	..	61	1,200	1,799	1,200	1,860
„	31st	..	1,013	..	275	1,706	1,288	1,706
Total			..	..	..	..	286,995	259,240

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan).

No. VI.—(2).

Statement of Cotton Bales pressed in Hyderabad State annually

Year	Number of bales of 400 lbs. each
1921-1922	} Data not available
1922-1923	
1923-1924	
1924-1925	
1925-1926	
1926-1927	
1927-1928	.. 495,327
1928-1929	.. 414,143
1929-1930	.. 512,567
1930-1931	.. 373,271
1931-1932	.. 171,588
1932-1933	.. 286,996
1933-1934	.. 259,240

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan.)

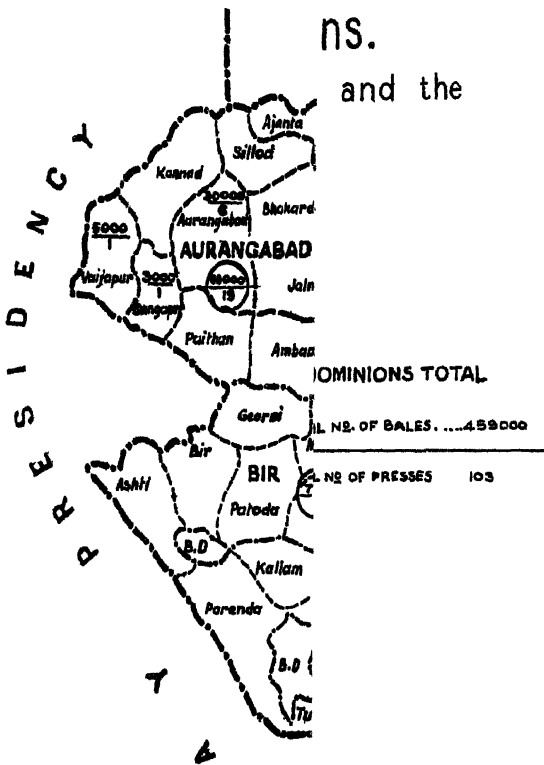
No. VI.—(3).

Total number of Ginning Factories and Presses in the Districts of Hyderabad State in 1933-1934.

District	No. of Ginning Factories	No. of Presses	No. of Ginning and Pressing Factories combined	Total Number of Factories	Average Number of persons employed daily
Atraf-i-Balda ..	..	..	..	..	..
Warangal ..	..	5	..	5	..
Karimnagar ..	..	2	2	4	..
Adilabad ..	8	2	..	10	..
Medak ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizamabad ..	1	2	..	3	..
Mahbubnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda ..	..	..	..	..	..
Aurangabad ..	36	6	13	55	..
Bir ..	13	1	1	15	..
Nander ..	16	6	22	44	..
Parbhani ..	39	14	13	66	..
Gulbarga ..	..	2	3	5	..
Osmanabad ..	4	..	7	11	..
Raichur ..	8	1	7	16	..
Bidar ..	..	..	1	1	..
Total for 1933-34 ..	125	41	69	235	..
„ „ 1932-33 ..	118	43	66	227	10,309
„ „ 1931-32 ..	118	45	57	220	14,106
„ „ 1930-31 ..	107	50	53	210	14,730
„ „ 1929-30 ..	113	58	39	210	15,396
„ „ 1928-29 ..	114	63	32	209	7,754
„ „ 1927-28 ..	115	61	29	205	7,892
„ „ 1926-27 ..	122	53	21	196	8,910
„ „ 1925-26 ..	..	..	..	197	11,577
„ „ 1924-25 ..	..	..	..	201	12,606
„ „ 1923-24 ..	..	..	..	199	12,129
Total for India in 1932—33 ..	..	..	..	2,554	1,57,782

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan).

ns.
and the



REFERENCE

District Boundry.....

Taluk.....

District Total



nions.

es with the no



minions TOTAL

s at work = 1658

ning factories = 268

REFERENCE

District Boundry.

Taluk

District Totals 856
52

No. of Gins at Work 452

No. of Ginning Factories 22

British Dominions. B.D.

No. VI.—(6).

Rates for ginning and pressing of Cotton in Hyderabad State.

The rates for ginning and pressing of cotton vary in the different districts of the Hyderabad State. If there are a number of factories in the same locality then to avoid competition the factory owners generally combine and work the factories according to the amount of produce received. By this arrangement, although some of the factories may not work at all for the season, all the same they get their share in the income. The Department of Statistics is trying to collect data about the rates charged in various districts.

VII.—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

No. VII.—(1).

Monthly and Annual Export of Cotton from Hyderabad State (in Bales)
1933-1934.(1343 Fasli.)

Months				Rail	Road	Total
September 1933	..	..	..	3,518	212	3,730
October	..	..	..	4,257	680	4,937
November	..	..	..	11,834	3,841	15,675
December	..	..	..	44,876	13,471	58,347
January 1934	..	..	..	74,889	21,285	96,174
February	..	..	..	52,054	13,361	65,415
March	..	..	..	21,677	6,635	28,312
April	..	..	..	17,394	4,909	22,303
May	..	..	..	12,033	4,939	17,022
June	..	..	..	22,291	2,405	25,396
July	..	..	..	14,204	855	15,059
August	..	..	..	12,892	751	18,043
Total for 1933-34				292,618	73,894	366,012
Total for 1932-33	..	..	..	278,531	67,028	345,559
„ „ 1931-32	..	..	..	179,795	51,263	231,058
„ „ 1930-31	..	..	..	363,544	70,623	434,167
„ „ 1929-30	..	..	..	466,277	87,857	554,134
„ „ 1928-29	..	..	..	418,289	94,373	512,662
„ „ 1927-28	..	..	..	507,656	70,993	578,649
„ „ 1926-27	..	..	..	318,831	62,849	381,680
„ „ 1925-26	..	..	..	354,412	36,599	391,011
„ „ 1924-25	..	..	..	365,957	65,527	431,484
„ „ 1923-24	..	..	..	395,643	80,188	475,831
„ „ 1922-23	..	..	..	459,906	89,353	549,259
„ „ 1921-22	..	..	..	504,921	102,034	607,105
„ „ 1920-21	..	..	..	263,430	54,863	318,293

(Source—Customs Commissioner, Hyderabad-Deccan)

Customs Centres	Azur	Dai	Bahman	Isfandar	Farwar- di	Ardi- behisht	Khur- dad	Thir	Amardad	Shahre- war	Mehir	Aban	Total
Hyderabad City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secunderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osmabad-Latur..	499	656	4,141	11,572	8,387	2,685	2,298	1,423	1,100	857	473	224	34,315
Lingsugur-Kopbal..	871	306	244	19	10	..	26	81	189	340	101	56	2,244
Warangal ..	111	304	921	685	1,367	341	137	1,119	1,948	489	534	283	8,239
Gulbarga ..	3,623	1,961	1,300	2,053	2,043	1,442	3,254	5,086	5,216	3,692	1,506	1,823	32,999
Godavery ..	280	4,138	24,384	40,985	30,409	20,054	30,086	16,087	8,132	4,729	2,386	1,132	200,734
Total by Railway ..	5,384	7,365	30,941	64,314	42,216	33,522	35,801	23,796	16,585	10,107	4,982	3,518	278,531
Osmabad-Petha ..	6	12	55	92	25	9	118	38	13	1	..	..	369
Aurangabad ..	..	433	2,439	5,263	2,696	3,103	1,556	549	51	8	..	86	16,184
Lingsugur ..	82	154	160	99	52	282	621	508	608	788	255	124	3,703
Madhra ..	92	34	3	26	14	47	288	320	262	53	59	2	1,200
Rajura ..	20	606	4,337	13,807	6,743	4,589	2,432	1,371	136	2	..	..	34,142
Bir ..	19	162	2,207	3,867	1,655	1,419	1,190	619	77	166	49	..	11,430
Total by road ..	228	1,401	9,201	23,214	11,185	9,449	6,205	3,405	1,147	1,018	363	212	67,028
Grand total ..	5,612	8,766	40,142	87,528	53,401	42,971	42,006	27,501	17,732	11,125	5,345	3,730	345,559
Average for 11 years	3,898	2,360	86,749	118,988	80,710	57,309	41,247	20,567	17,058	8,399	4,854	4,006	475,845

TABLE No. VII.—(3).

Malsulkhanavari Annual Export of Cotton Lint from Hyderabad State in Bales of 400 lbs.

Customs Centres	1920-21 1920 F.	1921-22 1921 F.	1922-23 1922 F.	1923-24 1923 F.	1924-25 1924 F.	1925-26 1925 F.	1926-27 1926 F.	1927-28 1927 F.	1928-29 1928 F.	1929-30 1929 F.	1930-31 1930 F.	1931-32 1931 F.	1932-33 1932 F.	1933-34 1933 F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hydrabad City ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	61	..	..	..
Secunderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osmanabad-Latur	83,389	88,047	74,646	68,404	83,340	47,667	32,334	94,236	46,923	60,921	42,313	28,995	34,315	24,130
Lingsugur-Kopbal	3,805	1,821	968	2,005	2,743	1,069	2,440	2,219	1,832	916	622	1,931	2,244	4,004
Warangal ..	13,592	15,476	10,875	16,245	14,414	9,506	14,699	17,787	16,988	28,892	21,229	9,691	8,239	6,289
Gulbarga ..	46,302	25,985	46,117	36,515	49,748	12,398	36,370	16,617	58,252	38,275	31,745	41,224	32,999	39,716
Godavary-Jalna ..	166,482	373,642	327,300	272,474	265,712	253,772	232,977	376,989	300,194	337,272	267,574	97,954	200,734	218,479
Total by Rly. ..	263,430	504,921	459,906	395,643	365,957	354,412	318,831	507,656	418,289	466,277	363,544	179,795	278,531	292,618
Osmanabad Petha.	1,367	18,784	13,779	15,208	6,704	4,348	6,020	1,804	1,316	277	133	935	369	347
Aurangabad ..	4,787	49,557	35,775	21,098	16,882	8,949	22,886	19,166	18,304	16,327	11,559	7,471	16,184	21,462
Lingsugur ..	6,017	2,971	1,700	2,327	3,400	1,575	3,463	11,725	4,998	4,650	6,516	8,351	3,708	8,063
Madhira ..	726	1,526	2,341	4,244	4,259	5,315	576	1,447	3,119	998	846	1,260	1,200	1,406
Rajura ..	41,966	29,397	35,668	37,816	34,282	16,412	30,395	87,351	47,352	53,070	43,434	28,500	34,142	25,855
Bir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,289	12,335	8,135	9,746	11,430	16,261
Total by roads ..	54,863	102,084	89,353	80,188	65,527	36,599	62,849	70,993	37,349	37,857	70,623	51,263	67,028	73,394
Grand total ..	318,293	607,105	549,259	475,831	431,484	391,011	381,680	578,649	512,632	554,134	434,167	231,058	345,559	366,012

No. VII.—(4).

Export of Cotton from Hyderabad State into the adjoining Markets (as reported from the Directors of Agriculture, British Indian Provinces).

Names of the Markets	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
<i>Central Provinces & Berar.</i>	Carts.				
Yeotmal ..	112,559	..	..	..	..
<i>Bombay Presidency</i>	Bales.				
Nasik ..	2,000	..	..	..	..
Khandesh ..	4,000	..	..	..	..
Ahmednagar ..	10,000	..	..	..	..
Karmala ..	2,000	..	..	..	..
Barsi ..	5,000	..	..	..	..
Bijapur ..	8,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,540
Bagalkot ..	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,480
Gadag ..	8,000	3,704	2,280	1,823	4,184
<i>Madras Presidency</i>					
Bellary ..	4,750	3,500	5,500	6,000	..
Adoni ..	13,000	12,000	15,000	18,000	..
Kurnool ..	2,500	2,800	2,400	2,200	..

TABLE No. VII.—(5).

Annual Imports of Cotton Bales in Hyderabad State.

Year	No. of bales	Remarks
1920-1921 ..	}	There was no duty on import of cotton and statistics of duty-free commodities were not maintained prior to 1340 Fasli.
1330 F. ..		
1921-1922 ..		
1331 F. ..		
1922-1923 ..		
1332 F. ..		
1923-1924 ..		
1333 F. ..		
1924-1925 ..		
1334 F. ..		
1925-1926 ..		
1335 F. ..		
1926-1927 ..	}	Quantity not available
1336 F. ..		
1927-1928 ..		
1337 F. ..		
1928-1929 ..		
1338 F. ..		
1929-1930 ..		
1339 F. ..		
1930-1931 ..		
1340 F. ..		
1931-1932 ..		
1341 F. ..		
1932-1933 ..	1,869	
1342 F. ..		
1933-1934 ..	845	
1343 F. ..		

Stock Taking.

The figures for stocks of cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay are collected twice during the season, i.e., on the 28th February and 31st August. (Bombay Cotton Annual No. 15). The Department of Statistics Hyderabad has arranged to collect similar stock figures for 1345 F.

VIII.—COTTON

TABLE No

Monthly and Annual Consumption of Cotton in Hyderabad Mills

Months	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
April ..	421,694	500,202	724,317	548,314	363,250	316,587	348,336
May ..	470,747	435,834	716,447	540,183	408,749	422,613	492,993
June ..	438,837	564,336	696,066	658,130	427,858	786,411	493,871
July ..	461,728	557,438	658,193	583,202	441,994	735,616	484,943
August ..	445,818	584,336	612,623	679,733	353,073	307,629	354,223
September ..	390,885	488,271	580,767	652,649	366,850	473,885	459,086
October ..	507,489	582,223	616,430	577,157	577,157	432,716	431,620
November ..	473,231	238,829	561,445	336,086	319,357	420,228	508,962
December ..	730,185	622,230	596,669	414,111	353,906	344,094	623,717
January ..	586,709	650,811	548,376	370,237	330,088	579,718	599,535
February ..	491,113	633,484	535,396	339,441	284,875	393,397	544,348
March ..	522,848	663,946	523,040	387,231	293,986	726,097	560,647
Total in lbs.	5,941,284	6,522,090	7,369,769	6,086,444	4,521,143	6,237,991	6,052,381
Total in sales of 100 lbs. ()	14,852	16,305	18,424	15,216	11,303	15,595	15,131

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad, Deccan).

CONSUMPTION.

VIII.—(1).

(in lbs.). (Year ending 31st March).

1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
653,708	584,073	707,246	789,134	970,803	1,155,174	1,146,147
591,147	591,984	692,792	802,104	897,078	124,869	977,146
559,269	597,868	631,008	795,845	1,125,226	1,114,731	928,066
570,835	781,273	641,247	761,240	1,031,974	1,243,832	1,124,387
568,465	716,381	802,436	864,239	1,139,094	982,974	1,346,372
568,264	631,524	742,814	886,784	1,155,666	850,116	1,388,952
560,425	608,897	698,064	926,002	982,037	1,164,562	1,349,257
531,505	608,559	749,411	965,696	1,081,775	1,100,797	1,790,280
664,988	779,699	765,505	1,154,994	1,137,018	1,159,078	1,462,423
779,866	829,045	729,993	1,169,626	1,178,124	1,265,159	1,548,353
611,831	692,697	708,002	1,235,138	1,086,299	1,106,426	1,526,888
637,943	704,016	822,719	1,112,815	1,085,174	1,124,345	1,565,020
7,298,241	8,126,016	8,691,239	11,363,617	12,771,063	13,550,863	16,153,291
18,246	20,315	21,728	28,409	31,928	33,877	40,883

No. VIII.—(2).

Estimated consumption of cotton per head of population.

The extra-factory consumption of cotton is estimated at one pound per head of population : hence according to the population Censuses it is as follows :—

1921 = 12,471,770 lbs. — 31,179 bales.

1931 = 14,437,541 lbs. — 36,094 bales.

TABLE No. VIII.—(3).

Estimated World's yearly Mill Consumption of Indian Cotton by Various Countries (1933-34).

(Year ending 31st July). (Actual Bales—000's Omitted). (International Cotton Federation).

Countries	1912-13	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Great Britain	..	53	107	201	183	168	82	121	183	252	183	126	234	342
% on 1913	201	380	345	317	155	228	345	475	345	238	441	645
France	..	95	170	198	160	163	159	180	217	224	152	162	184	191
Germany	..	281	198	203	214	204	172	212	252	208	129	96	190	..
Russia	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	*114	*55	*43	*33	..
Italy	..	175	239	314	288	254	184	179	225	261	144	108	148	185
Czecho-Slovakia	(†)	..	61	129	117	99	66	78	90	83	84	20	31	43
Belgium	..	82	127	163	145	156	129	147	175	149	97	85	84	112
Spain	..	34	65	111	71	73	53	64	74	85	81	44	60	65
Poland	..	15	44	34	26	22	32	24	23	22	11	8	23	10
Switzerland	..	4	7	11	9	10	6	7	9	10	7	8	10	12
Austria	..	154	41	62	46	48	25	34	40	25	14	7	15	25
Other European	..	17	30	22	32	33	29	37	45	56	33	29	56	73

Total Continent ..	813	977	1,247	1,108	1,063	855	962	1,150	1,375	1,315	727	600	844	716
% on 1913 ..	..	120	153	136	131	105	118	141	169	149	89	74	104	88
India ..	2,081	2,197	2,087	2,847	2,015	2,188	1,840	1,880	2,243	2,298	2,296	2,268	2,229	2,559
Japan ..	992	1,722	1,554	1,478	1,770	1,556	1,241	1,488	1,697	1,500	1,117	996	1,224	1,771
China ..	(†)	257	331	840	488	459	308	398	463	520	421	191	185	171
Total Asia ..	3,073	4,276	3,922	4,165	4,273	4,203	3,389	3,766	4,403	4,318	3,834	3,455	3,638	4,501
% on 1913 ..	..	139	128	185	189	187	110	123	143	140	125	112	118	146
U. S. A. ..	..	21	27	31	30	28	27	35	61	43	21	16	14	22
All Others ..	2	1	7	34	38	28	24	44	60	35	23	23	42	18
Grand Total ..	3,941	5,382	5,404	5,521	5,572	5,196	4,523	5,178	6,087	5,863	4,788	4,220	4,772	599
% on 1913 ..	..	137	137	140	141	132	114	131	154	149	122	107	121	142

(†) Included in Austria (†) Included in others. * No returns received.

(Source—Bombay Cotton Annual).

TABLE No. VIII.—(4).

Estimated World's yearly Mill Consumption of all kinds of Cotton by Various Countries.

(Year ending 31st July). (Actual Bales—000's Omitted). (International Cotton Federation).

Countries	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Great Britain	..	2,718	3,235	3,022	3,010	2,904	2,800	2,465	1,964	2,386	2,248	2,470	2,507
% on 1913	..	64	76	71	70	67	66	58	46	56	53	58	59
France ..	1,010	1,063	1,122	1,179	1,182	1,180	1,227	1,171	1,122	892	1,099	1,134	96
Germany ..	1,728	945	1,211	1,148	1,478	1,585	1,378	1,322	1,086	1,196	1,212	1,524	~
Russia ..	2,078	597	1,084	1,752	1,737	1,864	2,152	2,109	1,821	*1,520	*1,613	1,885	1,986
Italy ..	789	942	1,002	1,037	932	954	1,042	1,001	788	793	861	874	788
Czecho-Slovakia	(†)	417	484	477	503	546	495	461	397	344	287	304	281
Belgium ..	257	296	305	353	363	424	452	461	358	303	303	279	349
Spain ..	358	366	352	407	390	413	404	412	393	403	396	406	406
Poland ..	414	179	209	190	319	360	251	225	223	194	257	279	266
Switzerland	99	101	108	114	108	116	105	101	92	87	90	96	97
Austria ..	837	133	136	159	146	164	149	117	97	104	81	121	142
Other European	352	290	350	394	394	450	457	508	484	444	476	580	644
Total Continent	7,914	5,829	6,363	7,210	7,552	8,056	8,112	7,889	6,861	6,280	6,675	7,472	5,955
on 1913	..	..	80	91	95	101	103	99	87	79	84	94	75

India ..	2,177	2,065	2,440	2,064	2,601	2,084	1,997	2,419	2,513	2,700	2,685	2,514	2,930
Japan ..	1,588	2,337	2,459	2,810	2,851	2,541	2,706	2,907	2,565	2,709	2,900	3,252	3,730
China ..	(†)	1,571	1,610	1,755	1,920	2,016	1,957	2,207	2,329	2,254	2,601	2,383	2,479
Total Asia	3,765	5,973	6,509	6,635	7,372	6,591	6,720	7,713	7,407	7,723	8,136	8,149	9,139
% on 1913	..	158	173	176	196	175	178	205	197	205	216	216	243
U. S. A. ..	5,719	6,144	6,127	6,395	7,134	6,770	7,033	6,060	5,246	4,847	6,109	5,670	5,321
% on 1913	..	108	107	112	125	118	123	106	92	85	107	99	93
Canada ..	113	152	161	211	201	198	228	200	202	196	174	229	238
Mexico ..	158	149	193	222	184	189	161	215	146	160	167	195	188
Brazil ..	508	379	533	782	444	552	472	414	392	405	453	532	587
All others	177	91	173	204	244	280	353	253	270	265	391	395	483
Grand total	22,628	20,955	23,294	24,681	26,141	25,540	25,882	25,209	22,488	22,322	24,352	25,112	24,418
% on 1913	..	92	103	109	115	112	114	111	99	99	108	111	108

* No returns received.

† Included in Austria.

‡ Included in others.

(Source—Bombay Cotton Annual).

IX.—TEXTILE STATISTICS.

TABLE No. IX,—(1).

Yarn produced in Hyderabad State by counts (in lbs.) year ending 31st March.

Year	Counts 1-10	Counts 11-20	Counts 21-30	Counts 31-40	Counts Above 40	Wastes etc.	Total
1921-1922 ..	275,137	3,131,942	968,903	..	..	..	4,375,982
1922-1923 ..	421,648	3,781,481	1,063,742	..	..	..	5,268,871
1923-1924 ..	245,672	3,602,292	1,432,910	2,598	..	..	5,283,473
1924-1925 ..	129,254	2,780,881	1,025,860	4,163	..	..	3,940,162
1925-1926 ..	117,823	4,067,058	643,782	69,387	..	..	4,898,051
1926-1927 ..	292,423	4,732,203	844,803	105,045	..	..	5,974,475
1927-1928 ..	338,789	4,233,062	1,926,130	55,211	155	..	6,558,308
1928-1929 ..	384,578	4,401,616	2,381,476	141,609	..	..	7,362,087
1929-1930 ..	302,962	5,003,963	2,501,323	83,904	..	..	7,892,173
1930-1931 ..	236,625	5,164,959	2,043,424	115,066	..	..	7,610,075
1931-1932 ..	448,970	4,999,613	3,137,518	94,619	..	..	8,680,721
1932-1933 ..	504,099	5,671,073	3,623,998	67,584	..	..	9,869,765
1933-1934 ..	784,535	6,472,912	3,807,609	85,258	..	..	1,115,314
1934-1935 ..	969,084	7,285,048	4,554,422	463,195	..	..	13,271,701

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad, Deccan).

TABLE
Cloth production in Hyderabad State
MILLS

Description	(1921—1922) 1331 F.			(1922—1923) 1332 F.)		
	lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs	lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PART I.						
1. Chaddars ..	120,901	325,997	1,66,848	118,515	325,258	1,49,855
2. Dhoties ..	553,241	2,126,545	8,15,654	602,890	2,366,032	8,11,207
3. Drills and jeans ..	7,852	22,063	10,305	4,482	12,155	5,322
4. Cambrics and lawns ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Printers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Shirting and long cloth ..	74,577	231,840	1,30,509	36,207	113,165	1,833
7. T. Cloth, domst. & sheeting ..	443,899	1,319,158	5,69,535	325,739	991,241	376,530
8. Tent cloth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Khadi, dungri or khaddar, ..	24,158	56,433	28,637	6,475	17,179	6,879
10 Other sorts ..	97,083	302,063	1,32,039	56,604	176,139	1,02,896
Total ..	1,321,711	43,83,599	19,03,030	1,150,912	4,001,169	15,14,525
PART II.						
1. Chaddars ..	2,670	2,543	3,671	2,900	2,912	4,302
2. Lungies & dhoties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Drills and jeans ..	1,825	4,848	2,509	880	2,382	1,254
4. Grey and dyed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Series and susis ..	1,417	5,628	1,948	..	..	..
6. Cotton tweeds and checks. ..	1,180	3,063	1,770	3,498	10,244	5,087
7. Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7,092	16,082	9,899	7,278	15,538	10,643
PART III.						
1. Towels ..	1,515	Doz. 161 1/2	1,988	1,151	Doz. 116 1/2	1,866
2. Carpets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Napkins ..	519	147 1/2	681	300	77 1/2	356
4. Dusters ..	409	105	511	31	8	34
P. IV. Hosiery grey and coloured. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. V. Miscellaneous cotton goods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. VI. Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,443	414	3,180	1,482	202 1/2	1,757
Grand total ..	2,033,943	6,528,780 & 414 doz.	28,45,770	1,764,887	5,879,894 & 202 1/2 doz.	23,26,913

No. IX—(2).—

by description (year ending 31st March).

STATISTICS ONLY).

1923—1924 (1833 F.)			1924—1925 (1834 F.)		
lbs.	Yds	Value in Rs.	lbs.	Yds.	Value in Rs.
8	9	10	11	12	13
99,762	271,515	1,18,989	34,195	100,070	32,762
475,745	1,781,851	6,11,135	243,766	826,441	272,462
8,480	24,442	10,070	..	..	..
..
..
17,645	56,205	29,719	56,049	176,344	88,744
110,114	359,587	1,28,377	37,825	126,262	53,605
..
50,382	124,056	53,530	621	1,466	660
29,489	92,013	49,579	100,079	317,502	1,70,965
791,597	2,709,669	10,01,401	474,533	1,557,083	6,30,222
2,005	2,476	3,007	108	148	162
10,596	36,258	15,894	161	540	241
3,802	18,339	5,708	..	..	..
8,576	25,046	12,564	2,064	6,522	3,096
560	1,443	840	..	..	..
25,539	88,562	38,308	2,383	7,210	3,499
1,301	Doz.	1,545	52	Doz.	62
..	121½	..	..	2	..
65	16	73	122	87	145
..	..	..	389	109	437
..
..
..
1,366	187½	1,613	563	149	644
1,278,003	4,145,550 & 187½ Dozen	15,03,872	835,070	2,802,237 & 149 doz.	10,14,773

TABLE
Cloth Production in
HYDERABAD STATE

Description	1925—1926 (1335 F.)			1926—1927 (1336 F.)		
	lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs	lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
PART I.						
1. Chaddars ..	54,821	167,857	59,452	32,639	95,368	29,578
2. Dhoties ..	293,972	1,087,863	3,05,605	275,750	1,090,811	2,30,222
3. Drills and jeans ..	275	1,344	240	2,371	6,719	1,778
4. Cambrics and lawns ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Printers ..	9,948	53,825	8,051	31,002	168,103	23,282
6. Shirting and long cloth ..	58,466	207,766	70,813	21,326	96,524	20,016
7. T. Cloth, domest. & sheeting ..	63,684	197,305	59,730	41,135	111,868	29,713
8. Tent cloth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Khadi, dungri or khaddar ..	449	1,176	336	101,560	341,568	71,378
10. Other sorts ..	71,198	224,760	1,04,579	63	315	51
Total ..	552,813	1,941,896	6,08,801	505,896	19,11,276	4,05,967
PART II.						
1. Chaddars ..	..	..	..	107	441	96
2. Lungies & dhoties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Drills and jeans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Grey and dyed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Saris and susis ..	..	..	..	1,066	5,292	396
6. Cotton tweeds and checks ..	3,216	18,116	3,216	10,015	47,298	9,327
7. Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,216	18,110	3,216	11,188	53,031	10,420
PART III.						
1. Towels ..	67	Doz. 9 1/2	58	1,250	Dozen 288 1/2	1,093
2. Carpets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Napkins ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dusters ..	1,319	386 1/2	1,113	360	110 1/2	315
P. IV. Hosiery grey and coloured ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. V. Miscellaneous Cotton goods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. VI. Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,886	396	1,171	1,610	399	1,408
Grand total ..	1,951,832	7,097,398 & 396 doz	19,33,297	2,568,652	9,803,184 & 399 doz.	24,08,057

No. IX—(2).—(contd.)

by description (year ending 31st March—contd.)

1927—1928 (1337 F.)			1928—1929 (1338 F.)		
lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs.	lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs.
20	21	22	23	24	25
231,124	599,043	2,33,545	254,581	678,810	2,30,942
1,335,066	5,660,807	17,73,701	1,692,098	7,440,901	19,81,920
6,209	21,014	4,878	6,209	24,341	4,785
..	..	..	238	2,148	194
45,645	241,701	35,314	73,445	418,301	57,379
724,702	2,691,239	7,78,068	1,397,294	5,065,201	13,75,244
325,501	1,082,426	2,56,651	490,485	1,633,753	3,89,774
3,120	10,673	3,091	..	..	..
121,066	360,625	79,480	104,064	269,055	68,585
51,891	227,800	52,073	33,358	174,696	31,530
2,844,324	1,09,10,328	30,17,001	4,051,725	15,707,206	41,40,356
5,133	8,008	5,664	495	820	456
147,968	1,296	1,57,150	121,865	501,128	1,36,916
2,129	6,894	2,106	3,127	11,581	3,079
270	912	245	..	..	..
435,309	260,160	5,09,733	631,249	3,146,571	6,46,800
22,168	98,098	20,755	17,133	90,929	16,906
371	887	328	18	36	20
613,848	376,551	6,87,082	773,889	3,751,065	8,04,179
4,545	Yds. 1,582 Doz. 1,166	3,947	5,275	Yds. 1,652 & Doz. 859	6,966
1,226	86	1,779	..	..	..
166	260	134	384	1,628	374
511	256 125	441	419	620 & 68	326
10,188	..	10,819	10,389	206 & 2,781	11,132
3,710	836	3,705	910	..	1,061
8,803	38,962	13,493	59,470	2,92,832	89,205
23,644	41,482 and 1,517 doz.	37,386	76,848	296,938 and 3,709 doz.	1,09,065
3,486,316	10,157,235 & 1,517 doz.	37,38,400	4,902,463	19,755,209 & 3,709 doz.	50,53,690

TABLE
Cloth Production in Hyderabad State

Description	1926—1930 (1339 F.)			1930—1931 (1340 F.)		
	lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs	lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs
I	26	27	28	29	30	31
PART I.						
1. Chaddars .	271,718	739,164	2,42,822	9,978	23,502	7,198
2. Dhoties .	1,991,238	8,196,706	2,164,034	122,426	515,965	89,454
3. Drills and jeans .	8,421	37,141	6,240	86	264	45
4. Cambrics & lawns .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Printers .	76,516	450,184	59,015	3,993	24,675	2,495
6. Shirting and long cloth.	1,177,481	4,419,188	1,16,643	135,036	457,970	86,679
7. T. cloth, donist and sheeting.	413,071	1,480,384	3,29,881	27,395	102,144	18,120
8. Tent cloth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Khadi, dungri or khaddar. ..	87,894	260,489	58,194	..	..	..
10. Other sorts .	29,843	156,046	26,893	15,942	41,647	7,563
Total ..	4,056,184	5,739,252	10,64,110	313,958	1,166,167	2,11,558
PART II						
1. Chaddars ..	204	390	178	..	..	..
2. Lungies and dhoties	138,133	573,620	1,54,121	18,827	76,500	17,650
3. Drills and jeans ..	1,672	5,650	1,848	..	..	..
4. Grey and dyed ..	145	660	141	..	..	..
5. Saris and sustis ..	595,127	3,018,203	6,56,893	39,409	203,804	26,649
6. Cotton weeds and checks.	17,383	97,963	17,550	11,109	53,640	10,415
7. Other sorts ..	713	2,417	747	657	4,086	513
Total ..	753,379	3,799,003	8,31,481	70,003	338,110	55,229
PART III						
1. Towels .	14,528	Doz. 1,720 & 3,356 doz.	19,292	2,831	Doz. 1,032	2,554
2. Carpets .	90	2	84	388	7	254
3. Napkins ..	1,264	1,774 & 312 doz.	1,274	..	..	..
4. Dusters ..	256	68	192	16	52 Yds.	10
P. IV. Hosiery grey and coloured.	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. V. Misc. cotton goods.	1,938	..	1,750	117	..	87
P. VI. Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.	47,921	2,56,395	71,882	3,927	20,934 Yds.	4,214
Total ..	65,988	2,60,489 & 3,739 doz.	94,476	7,280	20,976 & 1,040 doz.	7,120
Grand total ..	4,875,522	19,698,644 & 3,739 doz.	49,80,971	391,242	1,525,253 & 1,040 doz	2,73,908

No. IX—(2).—*contd.**by description (year ending 31st March.—concl'd.)*

1931—1932 (1341 F.)			1932—1933 (1342 F.)		
lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs.	lbs.	Yards	Value in Rs.
32	33	34	35	36	37
174,024	495,429	1,32,602	236,448	659,842	151,120
1,846,773	72,89,873	13,74,679	2,373,604	9,528,101	17,41,841
12,021	63,557	6,516	16,157	75,587	10,984
..
26,625	152,795	16,762	12,429	78,142	8,545
1,868,475	7,343,607	12,50,969	1,953,682	8,031,570	11,61,471
278,038	1,139,144	2,01,437	278,077	976,224	182,488
..
..
120,052	411,855	67,359	109,016	414,072	83,627
4,326,010	16,896,260	30,50,328	4,979,416	19,763,538	33,40,078
277	370	211	425	616	371
80,162	3,40,416	74,713	41,604	1,50,480	36,052
..	..	..	118	416	99
..
720,132	37,11,955	5,43,873	7,90,517	38,16,726	533,79
82	363	64	9,360	54,132	8,372
10,778	70,128	8,572	3,674	20,014	3,356
811,431	4,123,232	6,27,484	854,700	4,072,384	582,050
24,422	Yds. 134—6,021 Doz.	21,676	10,002	Yds. 937—2,613 Doz.	6,808
1,185	27	729	..	..	..
82	278—18	56	..	..	..
1,212	4,503—401	859	340	1,394—159	213
..
388	..	291	..	..	..
41,670	1,77,878—0	46,133	59,263	2,51,757—0	71,966
68,959	1,82,793 & 6,468 doz.	69,745	69,607	2,84,088 & 2,772	78,988
5,206,401	2,12,02,285 & 6,468 doz.	37,47,508	5,903,723	24,120,010 & 2,772 doz.	4,001,117

TABLE No. IX.—(2).

Cloth production in Hyderabad State by description. (year ending 31st March).

Description	1933-1934 (1934 F.)		
	Lbs.	Yds.	Value in Rupees
1. Chaddars	185,580 11	516,948	109,453 15 10
2. Dhoties	2,388,418 4	9,163,461	1,649,547 10 10
3. Drills and jeans ..	32,027 8	143,004	22,022 10 0
4. Cambrics and lawns ..	..	..	..
5. Printers	10,421 0	62,178	7,164 7 0
6. Shirting and L. cloth ..	2,114,259 12	8,510,754	1,142,723 15 3
7. T. cloth domst., etc. ..	438,978 5	1,526,462	275,833 10 1
8. Tent cloth .. ..	..	..	..
9. Khadi, dungri, etc. ..	..	..	..
10. Other sorts	87,900 5	324,102	65,233 8 8
Total	5,252,585 13	20,246,909	3,271,979 13 8
<i>Cld. piece-goods Part II.</i>			
1. Chaddars	100 0	190	87 8 0
2. Lungies and dhoties ..	32,641 7	140,240	25,448 14 6
3. Drills and jeans	266 8	504	216 8 6
4. Grey and dyed .. ..	..	..	..
5. Cld. striped saris and susis.	693,672 1	3,980,054	420,673 5 2
6. Cotton tweeds and checks	39 0	171	31 11 0
7. Other sorts	1,800 6	9,448	1,394 3 4
Total	728,519 6	4,130,607	447,852 2 6
<i>Grey and Cld. goods other than piece-goods Part III.</i>			
1. Towels	9,123 1	Yds. doz. 386 2 503 11/12	6,511 15 2
2. Carpets .. ..	..	..	..
3. Napkins .. ..	..	..	..
4. Dusters	21 0	59 2	14 0 0
P. IV. Hosiery grey and cld ..	..	..	..
.. V. Misc. Cotton goods ..	..	..	..
P. VI. Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.	671,900 4	380,038	84,206 7 3
Total	681,044 5	330,483 & 2,506½ doz.	90,732 6 5
Grand total	6,662,149 8	24,757,999 & 2,506½ doz.	3,310,564 6 7

(Source=Department of Statistics, Hyderabad-Deccan).

TABLE No.
Exports of Cotton and Manufactured Articles from Hyderabad State

	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308
1 Cotton lint	1,646,861	1,514,817	1,014,697	2,081,710	Details not available.	
Value	3,56,82,276	3,25,20,980	1,86,03,120	3,69,42,739		
2 Kapas units	5,49,711	6,38,586	4,25,895	4,45,368		
Value	50,39,037	57,87,656	29,57,372	37,64,484		
3 Cotton waste units ..	2,232	2,973	2,536	2,979		
Value	6,620	15,567	17,041	17,871		
4 Twist and yarn local mill-made	13,676	19,068	..	..
Value	3,23,421	1,26,046	70,907	19,105		
5 Twist and yarn hand-made	..	..	185	..
Value	5,105	3,568	9,467	17,754		
6 Cotton durries .. ..	..	..	63	..
Value	11,143	1,864	3,261	70,916		
7 Cotton piece-goods, mill-made		
Value	4,06,747	1,82,575	1,42,316	5,238		
8 Cotton piece-goods, hand-made Units.	..	..	12,432	..
Value	13,06,090	12,06,022	15,48,625	7,44,788	9,23,55,580	8,54,43,880

X.—(3).

(Units in Maunds of 40 Seers and Value in O. S. Rupees).

1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330
..
Details not available			Details not available.			Details not available	
96,441,660	63,613,280	55,168,480	71,913,920	79,305,220	91,548,120	10,1184,160	53,018,840

TABLE No.
Imports of Cotton and Manufactured Articles in Hyderabad State

	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338
1. Hosiery Units ..	..	..	2,882	..	..	..
Value ..	558,808	545,053	536,081	363,146	..	..
2. Kapa ^a Units ..	1,934	1,827	7,061	.	656,100	1,385,700
Value ..	15,636	14,390	42,020	55,598		
3. Cotton lint ..	3,679	8,738	1 079	.	18,400	
Value ..	58,080	161 341	3,216	18,400		
4. Cotton waste ..	2,346	3,561	561	.	.	..
Value ..	10,682	9 680	2,880	647	..	..
5. Twist and yarn Indian machine-made Units ..	100,589	129,061	155,200	15,864	5,448,725	
Value ..	4,567,338	5,520 729	6 596,127	5,448,725		
6. Twist and yarn foreign Units ..	8,189	14,877	14 638	1,587	9,078,340	9,875,800
Value ..	738,208	855,136	1,170,741	856,313		
7. Twist and yarn hand-spun Units ..	15	..	253	.	7,887	
Value ..	439	1,350	10,183	7,887		
8. Cotton durries ..	..	..	6,367	..	..	..
Value ..	266,953	280,457	292,038	236,615	..	..
9. Piece-goods mill-made ..	..	..	168,938	22,137	..	..
Value ..	151,94,106	16,331,391	17,616,168	16,408,501	..	..
10. Piece-goods, hand-made ..	..	..	22,499	..	..	..
Value ..	4,614,883	4,093,147	3,815,149	2,683,683	..	..
11. Cotton rope ..	..	..	575	861	..	..
Value ..	2,5860	31,986	26,862	99,277	..	..
12. Cotton thread ..	..	..	1,923	308	..	..
Value ..	139,518	126,166	127,621	98,295	..	..
13. Other sorts ..	3,048	..	953	..	..	..
Value ..	48,408	27,938	19,192	12,977	..	..

IX—(4).

(Units in Maunds of 40 Seers and Value in O. S. Rupees).

1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
8,969,860	9,283,540	13,394,460	15,849,680	17,427,740	16,084,740	15,388,860	10,598,160
..
..
29,424,700	24,557,040	29,239,040	35,819,780	36,423,620	24,058,940	29,307,240	18,780,800
..
..
..
..
..
..

TABLE No. IX.—(b).
Statistical Statement of Mills in Hyderabad State. (Year ending 31st March).

Years	No. of mills	No. of spindles	No. of looms	Average No. of hands employed daily	Approximate Quantity of Cotton Consumed in lbs. in Bales	Yarn produced in Pounds	CLOTH PRODUCED		Value in Rupees
							In Pounds,	In Yards	
1921-22 ..	4	61,270	738	3,089	..	43,75,982	29,33,943	61,28,780 & 41.4 doz.	28,45,770
1922-23 ..	4	77,646	1,010	3,582	65,22,090/16,303	52,06,871	17,64,387	58,79,891 & 202 doz.	23,26,913
1923-24 ..	4	77,866	985	3,511	73,09,769/18,424	52,83,473	12,73,003	41,45,550 & 137 doz.	15,03,872
1924-25 ..	5	72,242	1,336	3,940	60,86,444/15,216	39,40,162	83,50,70	28,02,237 & 140 doz.	10,14,773
1925-26 ..	5	89,643	1,292	4,206	45,21,143/11,303	48,98,051	19,51,382	70,97,398 & 396 doz.	19,33,297
1926-27 ..	5	92,850	1,362	4,012	62,37,991/15,595	59,74,475	25,68,652	98,03,184 & 399 doz.	24,08,057
1927-28 ..	5	97,448	1,587	3,992	60,52,381/15,131	65,58,308	34,86,316	10,157,285 & 1,517 doz.	37,38,400
1928-29 ..	5	105,152	1,620	4,087	72,98,241/18,246	78,62,087	49,02,463	19,755,209 & 3,709 doz.	50,53,600
1929-30 ..	5	108,524	1,620	4,198	81,26,016/20,315	78,92,178	48,75,522	19,698,644 & 3,739 doz.	49,80,071
1930-31 ..	5	103,524	1,627	4,195	86,91,239/21,728	76,10,075	391,242	15,25,253 & 1,040 doz.	2,73,908
1931-32 ..	5	104,184	1,627	5,142	11,363,617/28,409	86,80,721	52,06,401	212,02,285 & 6,468 doz.	37,47,508
1932-33 ..	5	114,570	1,599	5,735	12,771,063/31,928	98,69,765	59,03,728	24,120,010 & 2,772 doz.	40,01,117
1933-34 ..	6	108,904	1,594	5,656	135,50,863/33,877	11,150,314	6,662,149	24,757,999 & 2,506 doz.	38,10,564
Total for India in 1932-1933 ..	331	9,152,706	180,232	..	2,837,158	10,16,421,864	694,901,057	3,169,898,949	..

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad, Deccan).

No. IX—(6).

Number of hand-looms in Hyderabad State as per Census Report.

District				1931	1921
Hyderabad City	..	..	..	2,576	455
Atraf-i-Balda	..	..	..	5,622	2,701
Warangal	..	..	..	5,210	7,076
Karimnagar	..	..	..	20,219	14,581
Adilabad	..	..	..	5,189	14,052
Medak	..	..	..	12,556	10,041
Nizamabad	..	..	..	5,942	4,089
Mahbubnagar	..	..	..	9,079	12,344
Nalgonda	..	..	..	11,715	5,667
Aurangabad	..	..	..	1,760	2,430
Bir	..	..	..	1,642	1,079
Nander	..	..	..	2,699	3,616
Parbhani	..	..	..	2,205	788
Gulbarga	..	..	..	12,963	19,380
Osmanabad	..	..	..	813	758
Raichur	..	..	..	8,105	11,690
Bidar	..	..	..	3,753	4,669
Total				1,11,998	1,15,434
Cotton looms	..	..	..	93,422	
Silk looms	..	..	..	4,183	
Wool looms	..	..	..	14,393	
Total				1,11,998	

TABLE No. IX.—(7).

Spinning quality of different varieties of Indian Cotton.

Description of cotton		Blow-room Loss %	Counts	Remarks
Bengals	United Provinces	9 to 11	8's/10's	Ordinary reeling or weft yarn.
	Rajputana ..			
	Sind Punjab Desi .			
Broach	Broach-Anklesh-war*	6 to 8	18's/20's	Weft yarn.
	Surat*	8	24's/26's	Warp.
	Saw-ginned Dhar-war.	10	20's	„
	Punjab-American	10 to 12	16's/20's	„
	Navsari*	7	24's/30's	24's warp, 30's weft
	Dholleras (Kathia-war)*.	14 to 16	16's/20's	Warp.
	Kadi Viramgaum*.	16		
Oomras	C. P. No. 1* ..	7	12's/14's	Reeling.
	C. P. No. 2 ..	9	10's/12's	„
	Berars* ..	9 to 11	10's/12's	„
	Khandva-Burhanpur-Burva.	14	16's/20's	Weft yarn.
	<i>Bursi-Nagar-Jalna Parbhani.</i>			
	Indore-Ratlam ..	14 to 15	16s/20s	„
	Ujjain* ..	12	16s	„
	Khandesh* ..	11 to 13	10's/14's	Reeling.
	Mathia* ..	18	10's/12's	„
	<i>Hyderabad (Bhensa)</i>	12	30's/40's	30's Warp, 40's weft
	<i>Umri Nander</i> ..	14	28's/36's	28's „ 36's „
South- erns	<i>Westerns*</i> ..	11 to 13	20's/24's	Warp.
	<i>Northerns*</i> ..	14	20s	„
	Bijapur* ..	15	16's/20's	„
	Bagalkot* ..	15	20s	„
	<i>Kumpta</i> ..	13 to 15	30s	„
	Miraj ..	12	20s	„
	Karunganni* ..	6	20's/24's	„
	Tinnevellics* ..	7	16's/20's	„
	<i>Combodas*</i> ..	6	30s/40s	30's warp, 40's weft
	<i>Coconada</i> ..	14 to 15	20's	Warp.
	Burma ..	9	8's/10's	Reeling.

*Results of tests carried out by the Director, Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

N.B.—Those found in Hyderabad State are italicised.

(Source=Indian Central Cotton Committee).

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

X.—(1).

Indian Central Cotton Committee.

This committee was formed in the year 1919 for the whole of India. It has representatives of cultivators, dealers in cotton, the manufacturers of cotton goods and Governments.

To give all the necessary help in the cause of growing good staple cotton varieties and proper marketing of them a Cotton Cess Act was passed by the Government of India in the year 1923 by which a cess of four annas per bale was levied on cotton bales recoverable at mills and ports.

From the statement of annual export of cotton from Hyderabad State it will be seen that on an average four and half lacs of cotton bales go out of the State annually, fetching a cotton cess of one and quarter lacs of rupees to the Government. As the cess amount is kept at the disposal of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the committee takes as members representatives of various Provinces and States.

Hence the following were the representatives for the Hyderabad State :—

- 1919-22 Mr. Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc., Director of Agriculture.
- 1922-23 Vacant.
- 1923-26 Mr. Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc., Director of Agriculture.
- 1926-32 Mr. B. A. Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S. Director-General of Agriculture ; Industries and Commerce.
- 1932-35 Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder. Officiating Director of Agriculture.
- 1935-36 Mr. Nizamuddin Hyder, Officiating Director of Agriculture and
Mr. Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc., Director of Statistics.

The amount subsidised by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the improvement of cotton in Hyderabad State in various sections is given in the following statement :—

Statement showing the subsidy given by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for Cotton work in Hyderabad State.

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Hyderabad Cotton (Budgetted .. Research, Scheme { Spent ..	19,409 2 9 12,426 6 5	27,296 6 4 25,990 14 9	26,298 4 3 24,721 10 9	23,997 0 0 21,172 15 6	26,608 0 0 25,001 15 11	53,066 0 0 44,886 9 4	46,088 0 0 ..
2. Hyderabad Cotton (Budgetted .. Survey Scheme { Spent ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,513 12 0 3,272 10 10	6,140 0 0 5,441 0 9	8,197 0 0 7,800 0 8	8,897 0 0 8,055 9 8	9,577 0 0 ..
3. Hyderabad pink & (Budgetted spotted { Bollaram Scheme { Spent ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10,482 0 0 3,978 10 4	10,722 0 0 7,178 4 9	16,659 0 0 ..
4. Raichur Cotton work ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

X.—(2).

HYDERABAD STATE COTTON TRANSPORT
ORDINANCE.

(Source—Bombay Cotton Annual 9).

No. 57, dated (12th Azur 1337 F.) 18th October 1927.

1. Whereas it is expedient to take immediate action for preserving the high quality of cotton grown in certain areas of His Exalted Highness' Dominions, it is hereby ordered that no cotton (which means every kind of unmanufactured cotton, that is to say, ginned cotton, unginned cotton, cotton waste or cotton seed) shall be imported by road, rail or river into any areas of these Dominions which will be declared by His Exalted Highness' Government by notification in the *Jarida* to be " Protected Areas " for the purpose of this order, except under a licence to be granted by the Director-General of Industries and Agriculture in the form prescribed by the Government and published in the *Jarida*.

2. Any person or persons transgressing this order shall be tried, at the instance of the aforesaid Director-General or any officer authorised by him in this respect, in the Court of the First Talukdar of the District concerned and shall be liable to fine not exceeding Rs. 500 for each offence.

3. This order shall remain in force for one year from the date of its publication in the *Jarida*.

HYDERABAD STATE COTTON TRANSPORT
ORDINANCE *Re: PROTECTED AREA.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 118 of (14-1-1337 Fasli). 20th October 1927

In virtue of the power given by H.E.H's. *Firman* dated 16th Rabi-us-Sani 1346 Hijri, H.E.H's. Government are pleased to declare the following area to be a protected area :—

Boundaries of Long-Staple Cotton Area to be Protected

North.—The southern boundary of Hadgaon Taluqa of Nander District and the northern boundary of Nirmal Taluqa of Adilabad District.

East.—The eastern and southern boundaries of Nirmal Taluqa and the eastern boundaries of Nander and Bidar districts.

South.—The Manjra river till it meets the Jirna or Tirna river and thereafter the Jirna or Tirna river.

West.—The Jirna or Tirna river until it strikes the western boundary of Osmanabad Taluqa and thereafter the northern boundary of Osmanabad and Owsa taluqas until it meets the tri-junction of Bidar, Bir and Osmanabad districts and from thence northwards along the western boundary of Bidar until it meets the southern boundary of Parbhani district; thereafter the southern boundary of Parbhani district until it meets the western boundary of Nander and thence northward along the western boundary of Nander.

Schedule of the Railway Stations
situated in the Protected Area.

Notification No. 456 of (11-2-1837 F). 16th November 1927

N.G.S. Railway (M.G.)		B.I.Railway
Limbgoan	..	Doki
Nander	..	Thair
Mugat	..	Palsad
Mukhed	..	Murud
Sivangaon	..	Neoli
Umri	..	Awsa Road
Karkheli	..	Harandal
Dharmabad	..	Latur
Basar	..	

HYDERABAD STATE COTTON TRANSPORT ORDINANCE.

FORMS OF LICENSES FOR THE IMPORT OF COTTON INTO THE
PROTECTED AREA.

Notification.

No. 2351, dated 25th Bahman 1337 Fasli.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Ordinance, Commerce and Industry Secretariat, No. 57, dated 12th Azur 1337 Fasli, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government are pleased to prescribe the following forms for the grant of licences to import cotton (ginned cotton, unginned cotton, cotton waste and cotton seed) in the protected area notified under Government Notification No. 118, dated (20th October 1927 14th Azur 1337 Fasli.)

Form " A " (Application for licence.)

Form " B " (Annual General Licence for Mills).

Form " C " (Certified copy of General Licence for Mills to be tendered at despatching stations).

Form " D " (Single licence for consignment by rail).

Form " E " (Single licence for consignment by road or river.)

FORM " A ".

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE.

To

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF AGRICULTURE,
INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government,

Hyderabad-Deccan.

SIR,

$\frac{I}{We}$ the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a licence under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Ordinance No. 57

dated 12th Azur 1337 F. (18th October 1927) available for
the period of _____ to _____ for the

importation by $\frac{\text{rail}}{\text{road}}$ of _____ $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of
river _____

[State whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas, cotton seed or cotton waste),] into the protected area known as _____ notified in G.N., Industries and Commerce Department, No. 118, dated 14th Azur 1337 Fasli (20th October 1927) at _____ station for the purpose of _____

2. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ declare that such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}}$ is required for the purpose
 $\frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$
of _____ only and will not be otherwise used save
under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary (a).

3. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ undertake :—

(1) in the event of the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}}$ imported under the said licence
 $\frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$

proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported,
to report the matter to the licensing authority and await
his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such
Cotton

$\frac{\text{Kapas}}{\text{Cotton seed}}$ to leave our premises ;
 $\frac{\text{Waste}}{\text{Waste}}$

(2) that under no circumstances shall $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ allow $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}}$
 $\frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$

imported under the said licence to be used for mixing with,
or adulteration of cotton produced in the protected area for
 $\frac{\text{kapas}}{\text{cotton seed}}$
 $\frac{\text{waste}}{\text{waste}}$

re-export nor shall $\frac{I}{We}$ allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription ;

(3) to return the said licence on expiration to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the cotton kapas imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.
cotton seed
waste

Dated _____ *Signed* _____

at _____

NOTE:—In the case of applications for licences to import by road or river the form should be modified as may be necessary.

Reasons should be clearly stated as licences are only issued in case of proved necessity.

INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) The Hyderabad Cotton Transport Ordinance does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into the specified areas (notified by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for protection) from places or stations outside those areas. Licences are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licences granted under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Ordinance are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in the State but only to the places or stations specified.

(2) Cotton, as defined in the Ordinance, includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton-seed and cotton waste, but separate licences are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by road.

(3) Station-masters, at all stations in the State, are empowered to refuse to book cotton to a station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the licence is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(4) Station-masters at stations in the protected area are required by Ordinance to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area unless accompanied by a certified copy of the licence (or unless the original licence is produced).

(5) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (b) of the licence, the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under licence.

(6) The protected area notified in the Hyderabad Dominions is that contained in H.E.H. the Nizam's Notification, Industries and Commerce Department, No. 118 of 14th Azur 1337 Fasli (20th October 1927.)

FORM " B ".

ANNUAL GENERAL LICENCE (for Mills).

Under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Ordinance 1337 Fasli, the.....(Mills), situated in the protected area known as.....notified by G.N. No. 118 dated 14th Azur 1337 F. (20th October 1927) and published in *Jarida* No. 5 dated 2nd Dai 1337 Fasli, are hereby granted a general licence under the said Ordinance for the period of.....to import....*.....to.....station for the purpose of manufacture, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes, stated above, save under the instructions of the undersigned.

(Sd).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL,

Commerce and Industry Department.

Dated,

193 .

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, Kapas or cotton-seed for which licence is granted

FORM " C ".

Certified copy of general Licence (for Mills) to be tendered despatching stations.

Licence No.....13 F. Copy No.

Under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Ordinance 1337 F., the.....(Mills), situated in the protected area known as.....notified by Government Notification No. 118, dated 14th Azar 1337 F. (20th October 1927) and published in *Jarida* No. 5, dated 2nd Dai 1337 are hereby granted a general licence under the said Ordinance for the period of.....to import.....station for the purpose of manufacture, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes, stated above, save under the instructions of the undersigned.

(Sd.)

DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Commerce and Industry Department

Name of Consignor.....

Number of bales.....

Description of cotton.....

SIGNATURE OF CONSIGNOR

Signature of Station-master.

Dated,.....13 F.

* Here enter article.

Under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Ordinance of 1937 F. Messrs./Mr. _____ are/is _____ granted a licence to import to _____ station, situated in the protected area known as _____ notified by Government Notification No. 118 dated 20-10-27 14-1-37 F. _____ bales (*) _____ of maunds _____ from _____ (station) _____ for the purpose of _____

- (a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.
- (b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the undersigned

DIRECTOR-GENRAL,
Commerce and Industry Department.

Dated, $\frac{19}{18}$ *E.*

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to railway audit and should be despatched from there to the Director-General, Commerce and Industry Department.

(*) *State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed.*

FORM " E ".

Single Licence for consignment by road and river.

Under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Ordinance of 1337 F. Messrs./Mr. _____ are/is granted a licence to import _____ situated in the protected area known as _____ notified by Government Notification No. 118 dated 20-10-1927(14-1-1337 F.) bales

maunds of _____ the purpose of _____ from _____ for

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the _____ at _____ on the arrival of the consignment :—

(a). Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the undersigned.

(Sd.)

DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Commerce and Industry Department.

19 .
13 F.

COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

PROTECTED COTTON AREAS IN THE HYDERABAD STATE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 157-C. (7), dated the 12th May, 1928.

Whereas under a law in force in the territories of the Hyderabad State, the import by rail into the area in the State territories, the boundaries of which are specified in the attached schedule, of cotton grown outside that area has been prohibited, except under licence.

The Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), is pleased to declare that the provisions of sub-section (1) of the said section shall apply in respect of any such cotton which is consigned to any railway station situated within the said area in the State territories, as if such area and such station were, respectively, a protected area and a notified station and as if any permission or licence granted under the said law were a licence granted under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

The area of which the boundaries are as follows :—

North.—The southern boundary of Hadgaon Taluka of Nander District and the northern boundary of Nirmal Taluka of Adilabad District.

East.—The eastern and southern boundaries of Nirmal Taluka and the eastern boundaries of Nander and Bidar districts.

South.—The Manjra river till it meets the Jirna or Tirna river and thereafter the Jirna or Tirna river.

West.—The Jirna or Tirna river until it strikes the western boundary of Osmanabad Taluka and thereafter the northern boundary of Osmanabad and Owsa Talukas until it meets the tri-junction of Bidar, Bir and Osmanabad Districts and from thence northwards along the western boundary of Bidar until it meets the southern boundary of Parbhani District until it meets the western boundary of Nander and thence northward along the western boundary of Nander.

X.—(3).

THE HYDERABAD COTTON CULTIVATION AND TRANSPORT ACT.

No. VI. OF 1337 FASLI.

[Received assent of H.E.H. the Nizam on the 10th Bahman
1338 Fasli.]

(Source=*Bombay Cotton Annual* No. 10.)

Preamble.—Whereas it is expedient for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of cotton grown in certain areas in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions to prescribe restrictions regarding cultivation and transport of cotton and to control its import, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and date of commencement.*—This Act may be called “The Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act ” and will come into force in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the date of its publication in the *Jarida*.

2. *Definitions* :—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in this subject or context :—

- (a) “ Certified copy ” in relation to a licence means a copy of the licence certified in the manner described in section 62 of the Hyderabad Evidence Act, No. 2 1313 F., by the authority by which the licence was granted:
- (b) “ Cotton ” means every kind of unmanufactured cotton, that is to say, ginned and unginned cotton, cotton waste and cotton seed.
- (c) “ Cotton waste ” means droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products of a cotton-mill other than yarn waste.
- (d) “ License ” means a license granted under this Act.
- (e) “ Notified station ” means a railway station specified in a notification issued under section 3.

- (f) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act ; and
- (g) "Protected area" means an area in which the import of cotton or of any particular kind of cotton has been prohibited by a notification under section 3.

3. *Power to issue Notification, prohibiting import of cotton into protected area.*—(i). The Government may, for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of cotton grown in any area of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, by notification prohibit the import of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton into that area, save under, and in accordance with the conditions of a license.

Provided that no such notification shall be deemed to prohibit the import into the protected area of cotton not exceeding five seers.

(ii). Any such notification may prohibit the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person at any specified railway station situated in the protected area, of any cotton the import of which into that area is prohibited, when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in that area, unless such person holds a license for the import of the cotton into that area.

4. *Refusal to carry unlicensed cotton.*—(i). Notwithstanding anything contained in the Hyderabad Railway Act No. 3 of 1334 F., or any other law for the time being in force, the station-master of any railway station or railway servant responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at that station may refuse to receive for carriage at, or, to forward or to allow to be carried on the railway from, that station any cotton consigned to a station notified under this Act or the British Indian Act or any Act in force of any Indian State being cotton of a kind of which the delivery at such notified station has been prohibited unless both stations are in the same protected area, or unless the consignor produces a certified copy of a license for the import of the cotton into the protected area in which such notified station is situated.

(ii). Every certified copy of a license when so produced shall be, attached to the invoice or way-bill, as the case may be and shall accompany the consignment to its destination and then shall be dealt within the prescribed manner.

(iii). Where, by or under any law in force in British India or in any Indian State, the import into any area of ginned or unginned cotton, cotton waste or cotton-seed has been prohibited, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government may by notification declare that cotton grown in that area may, subject to reasonable conditions, be imported by road or rail into any protected area in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

5. *Procedure where cotton arrives at notified station.*—(i). Where any cotton, the import of which into any protected area has been prohibited, arrives at a notified station in any such protected area, the station-master or other railway servants responsible for the receipt or delivery to the consignee of goods or parcels, as the case may be, at that station, shall, unless both the notified station and the railway station from which the cotton has been consigned are situated in the same protected area, refuse to deliver the cotton until he is satisfied that the consignee holds a license for the import of cotton into the protected area in which such notified station is situated, and, if he has not so satisfied or if within fourteen days the consignee or some person acting on his behalf does not appear in order to take delivery shall return the cotton to the railway station from which it was consigned together with an intimation that delivery of the cotton has been refused or has not been taken, as the case may be.

(ii). Any station-master or other railway servant receiving any cotton returned with the aforementioned intimation from a railway station specified in a notification under sub-section (3) of section 4, or returned under sub-section (1) shall cause to be served on the consignor a notice stating that the cotton has been so returned and requiring a consignor to pay any terminal or other charges due in respect of the carriage of the cotton to and from the railway station to which it was consigned, and such charges shall be deemed to be a due from the consignor for the purposes of section (25) of the Hyderabad Railway Act No. 3 of 1334 Fasli.

6. *Growing of cotton of a specified type in the protected area*—(i) In any area regarding which a notification under section (3) has been issued, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government may by notification order that only cotton of a specified type shall be grown

(ii). After the issue of the notification under sub-section (1) regarding any area, any person growing any other type

of cotton shall, on complaint authorised by the Director of Agriculture before any Magistrate of First Class, be liable on conviction to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50 (rupees fifty) and the forfeiture of the cotton grown.

(iii) In every village situated in such area, Government shall before the season of sowing offer to supply seed of the specified type at a rate approved by the Director-General of the Agricultural Department each year which shall not be higher than the market rate.

7. Penalties :—Any person, who in contravention of the provisions of this Act, or of any notification or rule made hereunder, knowingly takes delivery of any cotton from a notified station or imports or attempts to import, any cotton into a protected area, and any station-master or other railway servant, who in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, delivers any cotton to a consignee or other person, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and upon any subsequent conviction to imprisonment which may extend to three months or to a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or to both.

8. Power to make rules.—(1). The Government may, by notification, make rules to provide for any of the following matters :—

- (a) the prevention of the import into a protected area, save under and in accordance with the conditions of a license of cotton the import of which into that area has been prohibited by a notification under section 3 :
- (b) the terms and conditions to be contained in licenses and the authorities by which they may be granted : and
- (c) the manner in which license and certified copies thereof shall be dealt with on and after the delivery of the cotton to which they relate.

(2) Any such rules may provide that any contravention thereof or of the conditions of any license, not otherwise made punishable by this Act, shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

9. *Protection for acts done under this Act.*—No suit or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

THE HYDERABAD COTTON CULTIVATION AND TRANSPORT RULES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY NOTIFICATION.

No. 4. dated 21st Khurdad 1338 Fasli

Rules under section 8 of the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act 1337 Fasli.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Hyderabad Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act No. 6 of 1337 Fasli, the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

1. *Licensing Authority* :—Form of application for a license :—

- (i) Licenses for the import of cotton into the protected areas will be granted by the Director-General of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture, Hyderabad State, and application shall be made to that officer in Form " A " annexed to these rules.
- (ii) The Director-General may, by notification in the *Jarida*, delegate all or any of his powers under sub-section (i) of this rule to any officer of the Agriculture Department not being below the rank of Deputy Director and thereafter applications shall be made to that officer; but an appeal against any refusal to grant a license shall lie to the Director-General.

2. No cotton, of which the import has been prohibited by or under section 3 of the Hyderabad State Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act No. 6 of 1337 Fasli shall be imported into a prohibited area by road, or river save under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued as provided by these rules.

3. Licenses for import of cotton for manufacture :—(1) Annual licenses for import by rail shall be granted to manufacturing concerns situated within the protected areas for the importation of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton from outside such area for manufacture only. Such licenses shall be in Form " B " hereto annexed and shall be subject to the condition stated therein.

(2). A certified copy of such licenses shall be tendered in Form " C " hereto annexed with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and then shall be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for return to the Director-General of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Hyderabad.

(3). The license shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

4. License for particular consignment by rail:—(1) A single license to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is cotton-seed, unginned cotton, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the protected area. Such licenses shall be in Form " D " hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(2) Such licenses shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the station-master or other prescribed officer at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the license who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(3) A certified copy of such license shall be tendered in Form " E " hereto annexed with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and then shall be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for return to the Director-General of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Hyderabad.

5. License for particular consignment by road or river :—
(1) A single license to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is cotton-seed, unginned cotton, ginned

cotton or cotton waste) by road or river into the protected area. Such licenses shall be given in Form "F" annexed hereto and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(2) Such license shall be delivered at the "Naka", "Ghat" or other places specified by the licensing authority to the office mentioned in the license who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

6 *Separate license to be issued for different kinds of cotton*:—Separate licenses may be issued for different kinds of cotton, that is to say, for ginned cotton, cotton seed, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste.

7. *Penalty*:—Any contravention of these rules or the conditions of any license, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

FORM A.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

To

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF AGRICULTURE,
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE,

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government,
Hyderabad-Deccan.

SIR,

I
We the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a license under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Act (Act of available for the period of _____ to _____

for the importation by $\frac{\text{rail}}{\text{road}}$ of $\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of
river

(State whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (*kapas*), cotton-seed or cotton waste :
into the protected area known as _____ notified in
_____ at _____ station for the purpose of

I
We also beg to apply for a certified copy of the license (a required by the said Ordinance).

2. $\frac{I}{We}$ declare that such $\frac{\text{unginned cotton}}{\frac{\text{ginned cotton}}{\text{cotton-seed waste}}}$ is required for

the purpose of only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.
Reasons why importation is necessary (*).

3. $\frac{I}{We}$ undertake

(i). in the event of the $\frac{\text{unginned cotton}}{\frac{\text{ginned cotton}}{\text{cotton seed waste}}}$ imported

under the said license proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the licensing authority and await his approval to its disposal otherwise before $\frac{\text{unginned cotton}}{\text{ginned cotton}}$

allowing such $\frac{\text{ginned cotton}}{\text{cotton seed waste}}$ to leave our

premises :

(ii) that under no circumstances shall $\frac{I}{We}$ allow

$\frac{\text{unginned cotton}}{\frac{\text{ginned cotton}}{\text{cotton-seed waste}}}$ imported under the said license

to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of $\frac{\text{unginned cotton}}{\text{ginned cotton}}$

$\frac{\text{ginned cotton}}{\text{cotton seed waste}}$ produced in the protected area

for re-export nor shall $\frac{I}{We}$ allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription :

(iii) to return the said license on expiration to the licensing authority together with such details

as he may require as to the $\frac{\text{unginned cotton}}{\frac{\text{ginned cotton}}{\text{cotton-seed waste}}}$

(*) State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, unginned cotton or cotton seed.

imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated

Signed.

In the case of applications for license to import by road or river the form should be modified as may be necessary.

Instructions.

(1) The Hyderabad Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport, but only on transport into specified areas (notified by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government for protection) from places or stations outside those areas. Licenses are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licenses granted under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in the State but only to the places or station specified.

(2) Cotton as defined in the Act includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton-seed and cotton waste, but separate licenses are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by road.

(3) Station-masters, at all the stations in the State, are empowered to refuse to book cotton to a station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the license is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to the destination.

(4) Station-masters at stations in the protected area are required by the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area unless accompanied by a certified copy of the license (or unless the original license is produced.)

(5) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (b) of the license, the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which may be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under license.

FORM B.

Annual General License (for Mills).

Under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Act (Act of 1338 Fasli) the..... ..(Mills), situated in the protected

area known as _____ notified _____ are hereby granted a general license under the said Act for the period of _____ to import* to _____ station for the purpose of manufacture subject to the following conditions.

- (a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.
- (b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes, stated above, save under the instructions of the undersigned.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Commerce and Industry Department.

Dated 19 .
 13

FORM C.

Certified copy of General license (for Mills) to be tendered at despatching stations.

License No. 19 .
 13

Copy No.

Under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Act (Act of 133 . F.) the _____ (Mills, situated in the protected area known as _____ and published in _____ are hereby granted a general license under the said Act for the period of _____ to import* _____ to _____ station for the purpose of manufacture subject to the following conditions.

- (a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.
- (b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes, stated above, save under the instructions of the undersigned.

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, unginned cotton or cotton seed for which licenses are granted.

import to _____ station situated in the protected
area known as _____ notified by Government Notifi-
cation No. _____ bales of (*) from _____
maunds

(station) for the purpose of _____
This certified copy is valid for only one consignment and
shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching
station.

Cotton imported under this license shall not be used
except for the purposes stated above, save under the in-
struction of the undersigned.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Commerce and Industry Department.

Dated _____ 19 .
13 F.

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to rail-
way audit and should be despatched from there to the
Director-General, Commerce and Industry Department.

FORM F.

Single license for consignment by road and river.

Under the Hyderabad Cotton Transport Act (Act of
133 F.) Messrs. _____ are
Mr. _____ is granted a license to
import to _____ situated in the protected area
known as _____ notified by Government Notification
No. _____ bales of from _____ for the pur-
maunds pose of _____

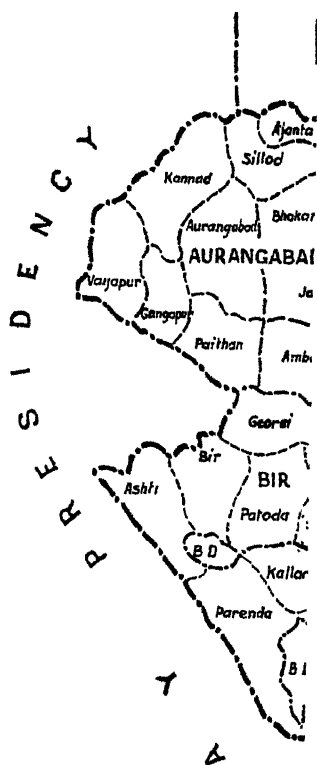
The license is only valid for one consignment and shall
be surrendered to the officer in charge of the
at _____ on the arrival of the consignment.

(*) Cotton imported under this license shall not be
used except for the purposes stated above, save
under the instructions of the undersigned.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Commerce and Industry Department.

Dated _____ 19 .
13 F.

(*) State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, and unginned cotton or cotton seed.



REFERENCE

District Boundry

Taluk

Gaorani Protected Areas

Kumbha

British Dominions



HYDERABAD COTTON CULTIVATION AND TRANSPORT ACT—PROTECTED AREA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY NOTIFICATION No. 4—Dated 21st Khurdad 1338 F.

Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Hyderabad State mentioned in Schedule I hereto appended.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of Section III of the Hyderabad State Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act No. 6 of 1337 Fasli, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government is hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton into the said areas save under and in accordance with the conditions of license presented in this behalf.

(2) The Government of H.E.H. the Nizam is further pleased under sub-section (2) of Section III of the said Act to prohibit the delivery to and the taking of delivery, by any persons at any of the railway stations specified under Schedule II hereto appended of any cotton where such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said area unless such person holds the prescribed license for the import of cotton into the said areas.

SCHEDULE I.—PROTECTED AREAS.

North.—The southern boundary of Hadgaon Taluka of Nander District and the northern boundary of Nirmal Taluka of Adilabad District.

East.—The eastern and southern boundaries of Nirmal Taluka and the eastern boundaries of Nander and Bidar Districts.

South.—The southern boundaries of Bidar and Osmanabad Districts.

West.—The Sholapur-Osmanabad road from the point where it enters the Hyderabad State until it enters the Barsi Taluka; thereafter the Barsi Taluka until it meets the Barsi-Mominabad road; thereafter the Barsi-Mominabad road until it meets the southern boundary of Bir District; thereafter the western and northern boundary

of Mominabad Taluka until it meets the southern boundary of Parbhani District; thereafter the southern and eastern boundary of Parbhani District until it meets the western boundary of Nander and thence northward along the western boundary of Nander and (*the Hadgaon Taluka of Nanded District).

SCHEDULE II.

Railway stations included in the protected areas.

<u>N.G.S. Railway, M.G.</u>	<u>Barsi Light Railway.</u>
Limbgaoon.	Latur.
Nander.	Hangul.
Mugat.	Ousa Road.
Mudkhed.	Neoli.
Sivangoan.	Murad.
Umri.	Palsap.
Karkheli.	Thair.
Dharmabad.	Dhoki.
Basar.	Tadvale.

COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

PROTECTED COTTON AREAS IN THE HYDERABAD STATE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 157-C. (7). Dated the 12th May, 1928.

Whereas under a law in force in the territories of the Hyderabad State, the import by rail into the area in the State territories the boundaries of which are specified in the attached schedule, of cotton grown outside that area has been prohibited, except under license :

The Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), is pleased to

* Included by Notification of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6, 18th May 1929 (13-6-38 F.)

declare that the provisions of sub-section (1) of the said section shall apply in respect of any such cotton which is consigned to any railway station situated within the said area in the State territories as if such area and such station were, respectively, a protected area and a notified station and as if any permission or license granted under the said law were a license granted under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

The area of which the boundaries are as follows :—

North.—The southern boundary of Hadgaon Taluka of Nander District, and the northern boundary of Nirmal Taluka of Adilabad District.

East.—The eastern and southern boundaries of Nirmal Taluka and the eastern boundaries of Nander and Bidar Districts.

South.—The Manjira river till it meets the Jirna or Tirna river and thereafter the Jirna and Tirna river.

West.—The Jirna or Tirna river until it strikes the western boundary of Osmanabad Taluka and thereafter the northern boundary of Osmanabad and Owsa Talukas until it meets the tri-junction of Bidar, Bir and Osmanabad Districts and from thence northwards along the western boundary of Bidar until it meets the southern boundary of Parbhani District ; thereafter the southern boundary of Parbhani District until it meets the western boundary of Nander and thence northward along the western boundary of Nander.

No. X—(4).

COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

PROTECTED COTTON AREAS IN THE HYDERABAD STATE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

New Delhi, the 15th Feb. 1930.

No. 157-C. (9)—Whereas under a law in force in the territories of the Hyderabad State, the import by rail into

either of the areas specified in the Schedule annexed hereto of cotton grown outside such area has been prohibited, except under license :

The Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1933, (III of 1923), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department, No. 157-C. (7), dated the 12th May 1928, is pleased to declare that the provisions of sub-section 1) of the said section shall apply in respect of any such cotton which is consigned to any railway station situated within either of the said areas as if such area and every such station were, respectively, a protected area and a notified station and as if any license granted under the said law were a license granted under the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

1. The area of which the boundaries are as follows :—

North.—The northern boundary of Hadgaon Taluka of Nander District and the northern boundary of Nirmal Taluka of Adilabad District.

East.—The eastern and southern boundaries of Nirmal taluka and the eastern boundaries of Nander and Bidar Districts.

South.—The southern boundaries of Bidar and Osmanabad Districts.

West.—The Sholapur-Osmanabad road from the point where it enters the Hyderabad State until it enters the Barsi Taluka ; thereafter the boundary of Barsi Taluka until it meets the Barsi-Mominabad road ; thereafter the Barsi-Mominabad road until it meets the southern boundary of Bir District ; thereafter the western and northern boundary of Mominabad Taluka until it meets the southern boundary of Parbhani District ; thereafter the southern and eastern boundary of Parbhani District until it meets the western boundary of Nander and thence northward along the western boundary of Nander.

2. The area of which the boundaries are as follows :—

North.—The Krishna river until it strikes the eastern boundary of Bijapur District.

East.—The pucca road, starting from Gangawati passing through Lingsugur terminating at the bank of the Krishna on the north.

South.—The Tungabhadra river until it strikes the eastern boundary of Dharwar District.

West.—The eastern boundaries of Bijapur and Dharwar Districts.

— — —

No. X—(5).

AREAS OF COTTON PROTECTED UNDER THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

HYDERABAD STATE.

Hyderabad Gaorani Area.

SCHEDULE I.

The area of which the boundaries are as follows:—

North.—The northern boundary of Hadgaon Taluka of Nander District and the northern boundary of Nirmal Taluka of Adilabad District.

East.—The eastern and southern boundaries of Nirmal Taluka and the eastern boundaries of Nander and Bidar Districts.

South.—The southern boundaries of Bidar and Osmanabad Districts.

West.—The Sholapur-Osmanabad road from the point where it enters the Hyderabad State until it enters the Barsi Taluka; thereafter the boundary of Barsi Taluka until it meets the Barsi-Mominabad road; thereafter the Barsi-Mominabad road until it meets the southern boundary of Bir District; thereafter the western and northern boundary of Mominabad Taluka until it meets the southern boundary of Parbhani District; thereafter the southern and eastern boundary of Parbhani District until it meets the western boundary of Nander and thence northward along the western boundary of Nander.

RAICHUR AREA.

The area of which the boundaries are as follows :—

North.—The Krishna river until it strikes the eastern boundary of Bijapur District.

East.—The pucca road, starting from Gangawati passing through Lingsugur terminating at the bank of the Krishna on the north.

South.—The Tungabhadra river until it strikes the eastern boundary of Dharwar District.

West.—The eastern boundaries of Bijapur and Dharwar Districts.

SCHEDULE II.

*Railway Stations included in the Protected Areas**

<u>N.G.S.Ry. M.G.</u>	<u>I. Hyderabad Gaorani Area*</u>	<u>Barsi Light Ry.</u>	<u>Parli-Ganga- khed Line</u>
Limbgaoon	..	Latur	Parli.
Nander	..	Hangal	..
Mugat	..	Owsa Road	..
Mudkhed	..	Neoli	..
Sivangaon	..	Murad	..
Umri	..	Palsah	..
Karkheli	..	Thair	..
Dharmabad	..	Dhoki	..
Basar	..	Tadvale	..

II. Raichur area M.S.M.Ry.

Banikop

Bhanapur.

Kopbal.

Ginigeri.

(Source=Bombay Cotton Annual No. II).

No. X.—(6).

THE HYDERABAD COTTON GINNING AND PRESS- ING FACTORIES RULES.

FORM OF LICENSE FOR GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES
GIVEN UNDER SECTION 63 OF THE HYDERABAD FACTORIES
ACT.

Name.....Father's Name

Caste.....Residence

Present address.....District.....

By this license you are being permitted in accordance with section 63 of the Hyderabad Factory Act, to work the cotton ^{Ginning}~~Pressing~~ factory, the details whereof are given in Schedule No. 1 at.....District..... on the following conditions :—

1. Except with the general or special permission of Government long-stapled cotton shall not be mixed with cotton of a shorter staple.

2. No water shall be added to any cotton either before, during or after ginning or pressing it, with the intention of increasing its weight nor shall cotton-seed be retained in the ginned cotton beyond what is normal in such cotton, nor shall cotton-seed be added to ginned cotton, nor shall any bale or cotton be ' false-packed ' with the object or making it appear to be of different quality from that of which it actually consists.

3. A register shall be maintained on the premises in the Form A attached herewith containing a record of all cotton ginned in the factory and of the names of persons for whom and the date on which the cotton has been ginned and of the amount ginned for each person.

4. A register shall be maintained on the premises in the Form B attached herewith containing a daily record of the number of bales pressed in the factory, the serial number of each bale and the name of person for whom it has been baled.

5. Every bale pressed shall be marked before it is removed from the press house in the manner prescribed by Government, with a serial number and with the mark allotted to the factory by the Government in Commerce and Industry Department.

6. No register maintained under this license shall be destroyed until after expiration of three years from the date of the last entry therein.

7. Weekly returns in the Form C attached herewith shall be submitted to the Director, Commerce and Industry, by all cotton presses showing the total number of bales of cotton pressed during the preceding week and from the commencement of the cotton season to the end of that week and the approximate average weight of the bales pressed in that week. These weekly returns shall be filled up each Sunday morning and despatched direct to the Director, Commerce and Industry, without fail on the same day. The registers shall be maintained in Urdu or English. The cotton season begins on September 1st and ends on August 31st, and returns shall be submitted from the beginning of the season until the factory closes down.

8. The Committee of any cotton Market established by an order of Government or under any law shall control all weighments of, or dealings in cotton prior to ginning, for or in the factory and shall itself or through its authorized agents have access to the factory compound for the purpose. The factory shall use only such weights and scales as are authorized by Government or by the Committee and shall allow no reductions to be made or fees to be levied except in accordance with scale prescribed by the Committee or by the authority of Government. Weighment shall be made only by weighmen licensed or employed by the Committee, and the factory, in purchasing cotton or in ginning on commission shall have no dealings save with brokers or *adatyas* licensed by the Committee. The factory shall maintain such records of weighments and dealings as may be prescribed by the Committee.

9. All monetary transactions within the Dominions shall be conducted in Halli Sicca Currency.

10. If the owners of companies or their servants are Europeans or Americans, they shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Court in Civil cases and in criminal cases to the Court of the Justice

of the Peace specially appointed by the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the trial of Europeans and Americans.

11. This license shall be renewed every year before 1st July (8th Shahrewar).

12. The factory will be liable to inspection by the Inspector appointed under the Hyderabad Factories Act, by District Talukdars, the Boiler Inspector or any other officers specially authorized by Government in this behalf.

13. In the event of any contravention of any condition of this license, the owner or occupier of the factory will be liable to the cancellation of this license for the whole season or such portion of it as is deemed fit by the Director-General Commerce and Industry Department.

I.....s/o.....

resident.....hereby agree to the above terms.

Signature

I.....officer certify that.....

has agreed to the terms of the license in my presence.

Signature

SCHEDULE No. I.

1. Name of promoter in the case of a single person or name of the Directors in the case of a Company and the proposed name of the factory, or name of an agent of the promoters with the power of attorney duly executed in his behalf.
2. Occupation and residence of the promoter or promoters ; whether state resident or foreigners.
3. Details and the number of the Machines to be used.....
4. Motive power used in a factory, viz.....
.....electric or steam..
(Horse-power)

Year.....Month.....

SCHEDULE II.

PRESS REGISTER.

Press mark.....

[illegible]

SCHEDULE " C ".

Return of cotton pressed for the week ending 19 .

Name of pressing factory

Name of owner

Name of the lessee (if any) in possession of the factory

.

Press mark

Correct postal address of factory

Number of bales pressed during the week	Average net weight per bale in lbs. Avoirdupois	Number of Bales pressed since the commencement of the season (i.e. since Sept. 1st 19) to the end of the week	Remarks, if any. *
1	2	3	4

* Signature of owner or person in charge

No. X.—(7).

HYDERABAD STATE COTTON GINNING AND
PRESSING FACTORIES RULES.Notification No. 1, dated $\frac{6-2-1341 \text{ Fasli.}}{11-11-1931}$

In pursuance of the provisions of clause (5) of the license for the working of the ginning and the pressing factories prescribed in Notification No. 1, dated the 7th Azur 1340 Fasli, under Section 63 of the Hyderabad Factories Act No. IV of 1337 Fasli the Government is pleased to describe the Special mark and serial number to be affixed

to each bale, and prescribe the manner for marking it before it is removed from the Press house, as hereunder : —

1 The special mark for each factory shall consist of the numeral denoting the number of the district, followed by the letters (HD) denoting the province, *viz.*, the Hyderabad State, and the number allotted to the factory by the Commerce and Industry Department.

2 The Serial number shall consist of two parts ; the first part shall consist of two digits being the last two figures in the name of the calendar year in which the cotton year has commenced, and the second part shall be the running number of the bale according to the pressing factory register. A new series of running numbers shall be started at the commencement of each cotton year. The cotton year in Hyderabad shall commence on the first day of September in each Calendar Year, and shall terminate on the thirty-first day of August next following.

3. Every bale of cotton pressed in the cotton pressing factory shall be marked in the following manner :—

- (1) The special mark and the serial number shall be in English numerals and letters and shall be sufficiently legible.
- (2) If the special mark and the serial number are stencilled in ink, they shall be stencilled on the lashed side of the bale.
- (3) The stencilling of the special mark and the serial number on an end of the hessian, or on unlashed side of a bale shall not be deemed to fulfil the requirements of this notification.

4 No special mark once allotted shall be transferred to another factory. When a press is transferred from one District to another the mark originally allotted shall no longer be used, and application shall be made to the Commerce and Industry Secretariat for the allotment of a fresh mark.

5. This Notification shall come into force at once, but pressing factories may continue to use their former method of marking for the present season, if they wish to do so.

6. All instructions issued previously in this behalf from time to time, are hereby cancelled.

(Source—Bombay Cotton Annual No. 13).

No. X.—(8).

THE HYDERABAD AGRICULTURAL MARKETS ACT.

No. 11 of 1339 Fasli.

(Received the Assent of His Exalted Highness on the 8th
Mehir 1339 Fasli).

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the establishment of open markets for the purchase and sale of cotton and of other agricultural produces in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, and for the better regulation of such markets and for the use of Osmania Currency, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act and will come into force in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions from the date of its publication in the *Jareeda*.

Short title
Extent &
Commencement.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(i) “ Agricultural Produce ” means any produce of land not being cotton, which is declared by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government by notification in the *Jareeda* to be agricultural produce for the purpose of this Act.

Agricultural
produce.

(ii) “ Cotton ” includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton and cotton waste.

(iii) “ Market ” means a market established under section 3.

Market.

(iv) “ Prescribed ” means prescribed by rules or bye-laws made under this Act.

Prescribed.

3. (i) His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government may by notification in the *Jareeda* declare that any place shall be a market established under this act either for agricultural produce or for cotton or for both.

Notification regarding the establishment of an Agricultural produce or cotton Market.

(ii) Every such notification shall define the limits of the markets so established and may for the purpose of this Act include within such local area as the Government may prescribe.

4. For every market there shall be a Market Committee, which shall be constituted as prescribed and shall consist of not less than eight and not more than 16 members. Of these not less than half shall be persons elected by or nominated from among the growers of agricultural produce or cotton of such area as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government may prescribe. Not less than one-fourth shall be elected by the traders in such manner as may be prescribed and the remainder shall be nominated by Government.

(1) Government may, either generally or specially for any market or group of such markets make rules consistent with this Act for the purpose of the management and regulation of such markets under this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or regulate.

- (i) the election and nomination of members of the Market Committee, the number of members to be nominated or elected by each or the bodies in accordance with section 4 and the manner of nomination or election and the term of office of such members ;
- (ii) the powers to be exercised by the Market Committee ;
- (iii) election of Chairman of the Market Committee and the term of his office ;
- (iv) the filling of casual vacancies in the office of members or in the office of Chairman of the Market Committee ;
- (v) the management of the market and the prescribing of fees by the Market Committee ; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, the collection and disposal of such fees ;
- (vi) the issue by the Market committee of license to brokers, weighmen, measurers, surveyors and warehousemen and other persons using the market, the form in which and the conditions under which such license shall be issued, and the fees to be charged for such licenses ;

- (vii) the place or places at which cotton or agricultural produce shall be weighed or measured and the kind and description of the scales, weights and measures to be used at such place or places ;
- (viii) the periodical inspection, verification and correction of all scales, weights and measures in use in the market ;
- (ix) the trade allowances which may be made or received by any person in any transaction in a market ;
- (x) the settlement, by arbitration, of all disputes between a buyer and seller of cotton or agricultural produce or their agents regarding the quality or weight of the cotton or agricultural produce, the price or rate to be paid, the allowances for wrappings, dirt or impurities or deductions for any cause ;
- (xi) the prohibition of brokers from acting on behalf of both the buyer and seller in any transaction ;
- (xii) the manner in which the auctions shall be conducted and bids made and accepted in any market ;
- (xiii) the provision of storage arrangements for cotton and agricultural produce ;
- (xiv) the preparation of plans and estimates for works proposed to be constructed partly or wholly at the expense of the Market Committee and the grant of sanction to such plans and estimates ;
- (xv) the form in which the accounts of the Market Committee shall be kept, the manner in which they shall be audited, and the time or times at which they shall be published ;
- (xvi) the preparation of an annual budget and its submission for sanction, and the reports and returns which shall be furnished by the Market Committee ;
- (xvii) the disposal of any surplus funds of the Market Committee.

(3) Any such rules may, when necessary, provide that any contravention thereon or of any of the conditions of any license issued thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(4) Powers to frame rules conferred under this section are subject to the condition that such rules will be enforced after being previously published.

(5) Subject to any rules made by Government under section 5 and with the previous sanction of such officer as the Government may designate in this behalf, the Market Committee may, in respect of the market under its management, make bye-laws for the regulation of the business and the conditions of trading in such market and may provide that contravention thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

5. The Market Committee may appoint one or more of its members to be a sub-committee or to be a joint committee for the conduct of any work or works or to report on any matter or matters, and may delegate to any one or more of its members such of its own powers as may be necessary.

Sub-committee, and joint committees & delegation of powers.

6. (1) The Market Committee may employ such officers and servants as may be necessary for the management of the market and may pay such officers and servants such salaries as the Committee thinks fit. The Committee may, in the case of any officer or servant of Government which it employs, pay such pension contribution, gratuity or leave allowance as may be required by the regulations made by Government contribution in this behalf and for the time being in force.

Appointments & salaries of servants of the Market Committee.

(2) The Committee may also, in the case of any of its officers and servants, provide for the payment to them of such leave, allowances, pensions or gratuities as it deems proper ; and may contribute to any provident fund which may be established for the benefit of such officers and servants.

(3) The powers conferred by this section on the Market Committee shall be exercised subject to any rules which may be made in this behalf by the Government.

7. (1) Every contract entered into by the Market Committee shall be in writing and shall be signed on behalf of the Market Committee by the Chairman and two other members of the Market Committee.

Contracts
how ex-
ecuted.

(2) No contract other than a contract executed as provided in sub-section (1) shall be binding on a Market Committee.

8. All monies received by a Market Committee shall be paid into a fund to be called the "Market Committee Fund" and all expenditure made by the Market Committee under or for the purpose of this Act, shall be defrayed out of the said fund. Any surplus remaining after such expenditure has been met shall be expended as may be prescribed in the rules made in this behalf.

The Market
committee
fund.

9. Subject to the provisions of section to all fees collected by the Market Committee under this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be expended on :—

Purposes for
which the Mar-
ket committee
fund may be
expended.

- (i) the maintenance and improvement of the market
- (ii) the construction and repair of buildings required for the purpose of such market and on things necessary for the health, convenience and safety of the persons using it ; and
- (iii) the pay, pensions, leave allowances and pension or provident fund contributions of the officers and servants employed by the Market Committee.

10. (a) No trade allowance, other than an allowance prescribed by rules or bye-laws made under this Act, shall be made or received by any person in any transaction in a market established under this Act, and no Civil Court shall, in any suit or proceeding arising out of any transaction in any such market, have regard to any trade allowance not so prescribed.

Trade allow-
ance not
recognised
by rules
not allow-
able.

*Explanation :—*Every deduction other than deductions on account of deviation from sample when the purchase is made by reference to a sample or on account of deviation from standard, when the purchase is made by reference to

a known standard, or on account of difference between the actual weight of the sacking and the standard weight, or on account of the mixture of foreign matter shall be regarded as a trade allowance for the purposes of this Act.

11. Every Market Committee will be considered as a Corporate Body and will be called Market Committee with perpetual succession and common seal, and will institute and defend suit in the name by which it has been established as a Corporate Body, and will have power to hold property movable or immovable and keep it in its possession. It will have power to lease or sell or transfer in any way such movable or immovable property which it may have acquired or in which it may have secured any rights. It will also have power to enter into contracts and to do all things necessary for the purpose of the Act.

12. (1) Any Market Committee may borrow money with the previous sanction of Government for the purpose of this Act on the security of such property which it has acquired or in which it has secured any rights, or on the security of the fees collected under this Act.

(2) The conditions under which such loans are obtained and the period during which they are repayable will be subject to the previous approval of Government.

13. (1) If in the opinion of Government any Market Committee is considered incompetent to carry out the duties entrusted to it under or in accordance with this Act, or fails continuously to perform these duties or exceeds the powers given to it or misuses its powers, Government by notification in the *Jareeda* will declare that such a Market Committee is incompetent to perform its duties or continuously fails in their performance, or has exceeded or misused its powers (as the case may be) and will dissolve the Committee.

(2) When a Market Committee is dissolved the members of the Committee will cease to hold office from the date of such orders.

(3) When a Market Committee is dissolved its property, rights and liabilities will be transferred to Government, provided if no Market Committee is appointed subsequently under section 4 for the market, the remainder of the property

of the market after the full settlement of the liabilities will be transferred to Local Board or the Local Fund officers of the area in which the market was located for the purpose of public utility

14. No person may work as a broker, weighman, measurer, surveyor or warehouseman within the limits of the market unless he is employed by the Market Committee or has received a license from it, and any person so doing shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and should the offence be repeated to one hundred rupees for each day.

15. Whenever His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government has by a notification under section 3 declared any place to be a market, no person shall within the area of such market and within a distance thereof to be notified in the *Jareeda* in this behalf in each case by the Government, except with the sanction in writing of Government expressed over the signature of a Secretary to Government and subject to such conditions as may be imposed in such sanction, set up, establish or continue or allow to be continued any market for the purpose and sale of cotton or agricultural produce as the case may be.

No private Market to be opened in or near places declared to be Market.

16. Whoever in contravention of this Act, sets up, establishes, continues or allows to be continued any market for the purpose of the purchase and sale of cotton or agricultural produce or violates the conditions under which he has been allowed to set up establish or continue, any such market shall be punished, with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 and, in case of a continuing breach of the provisions of section 16, with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for each day after the first during which the breach continues.

Penalties.

17. (1) In any market for cotton or agricultural produce payments or bids will be received, made and accepted in Osmania Sicca Currency.

Compulsory use of Osmania Sicca currency.

(2) Government may by a notification in the *Jareeda* declare the place other than the market, at which also Osmania Sicca will be used in connection with transactions mentioned in sub-section.

(3) Any person who shall contravene sub-section (1) or any orders issued under sub-section (2) will be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or to 10 per cent. of the bid made or accepted or the amount paid or accepted, whichever be greater.

18. (1) No offence under this Act or under any rule made under section 5 shall be triable by a Magistrate other than a Magistrate of the First Class.

Offences to be triable only by First Class Magistrates.

(2) All fines and damages recovered from an offender shall be paid to the Market Committee.

(3) Prosecutions under this Act may be instituted by any person duly authorised in writing by the Market Committee or by some officer designated by Government in this behalf.

(Source—*Bombay Cotton Annual* No. 13).

No. X.—(9).

THE HYDERABAD AGRICULTURAL MARKETS RULES.

1. These rules shall be known as “The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets rules” and shall apply to any market notified as such in the *Jareeda* under section 3 of the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act.

2. (a) “Act” means the Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act.

Definition.

(b) “Broker” means any person (not being a private servant) habitually employed on commission to make contracts for the purchase or sale of cotton or agricultural produce for the purchase of which he does not advance any money, or with the possession of documents of title to which he is not entrusted.

Explanation.—A servant or an agent employed to purchase or sell or to bargain for cotton or agricultural produce on account of others, whether remunerated by fees or not, is not a broker within the meaning of these rules,

provided that such servant or agent is employed by one person or by one firm only, and that he does not obtain or demand fees from any other person except the one person or firm that employs him.

- (c) "Market " means the whole area notified under section 3 of the Act.
- (d) "Cotton Market Yard " means any enclosure or land reserved for cotton dealings and includes any land which may be notified as such in the *Jareeda*
- (e) The "Grain Market " means any land or enclosure reserved for dealings in agricultural produce and includes any land which may be notified as such in the *Jareeda*

Explanation.—The same area may be reserved for dealings in both cotton and agricultural produce. The expression "Market Yard " includes both Cotton Market Yard and the Grain Market.

- (f) The "Market Proper " means the rest of the area notified under section 3 of the Act, which is not the Cotton Market Yard or the Grain Market and includes any ginning and pressing factories and their compounds within that area and any place where weighments of cotton or agricultural produce are made.
 - (g) "Trader " means any person, not being a broker who deals whether as a principal or otherwise in cotton or agricultural produce, which is not the produce of his own land and includes an *adatya* or agent, who in consideration of "adat" or commission, offers to make, or makes, purchases or sales of cotton or agricultural produce or offers to do or does things necessary for completing and carrying out those purchases or sales for and on account of others, that is his principals and constituents.
 - (h) "Bye-law " means a bye-law made by the Market Committee under section 6 of the Act.
- 3 (a) The "Market Committee " shall consist of twelve members, of whom one shall be nominated by Government.

- (b) Six persons shall be nominated by the 1st Talukdar of the District with the approval of the Director-General of Commerce and Industry to represent the growers of agricultural produce in the area served by the market, provided that no person so nominated may deal in cotton or agricultural produce other than that grown by himself and no person may be nominated who is not a holder of agricultural land.
- (c) Four persons shall be elected jointly by the traders registered under rule 7 below, in the first instance under the supervision of the 1st Talukdar and subsequently in such manner as may be provided in the bye-laws.
- (d) One person (not being an official) shall be nominated by the 1st Talukdar with the approval of the Director-General of Commerce and Industry to represent the interests of the town or village where the market exists, provided that if any local body is charged with the municipal administration of such town or village, such person shall be elected by the members of such local body.
- (e) The Chairman shall be elected by the Committee from among their members, subject to the approval of the Director-General of Commerce and Industry or such other officer as may be designated by Government in this behalf.

4. The term of office of Chairman and of each member shall be for two years. If any member or the Chairman shall leave the market, or resign or die or shall cease to be qualified, another person shall be elected or nominated in his place for the remainder of the period of office.

5. The Committee shall have absolute control of the market yard, and, subject to these rules and the orders of Government and to such control as is by these rules or by any other law invested in the 1st Talukdar or the Director-General of Commerce and Industry or any local body, shall manage them as if they were the private property of the Committee having regard always to the convenience of the trade in cotton and agricultural produce and the purposes for which the control has been transferred to the Committee. The market yard shall be open for trading at such hours

as the Committee may from time to time fix. Carts shall stand in such places and for such times as may be permitted, and the ingress and egress shall be permitted to such persons and at such times as the Committee may deem proper ; provided that no registered trader shall be excluded from the market yard during any time when it is open to the public. The conservancy of the market yard shall be a first charge on the funds at the disposal of the Committee, and the upkeep of roads, wells, water-troughs and buildings shall be wholly charged to that fund, and the Committee shall be responsible for the perfect conservance of the yard and for the upkeep of the roads, wells, watery troughs and buildings therein.

6. In the market proper the Committee shall only exercise such rights as may be necessary for the control of the market, for the convenience and comfort of the persons using the market for the collection of fees and for the enforcement of the Act. Such rights shall include, subject to police and municipal orders and rules, such control over carts, cartmen and passengers as may be necessary to prevent traffic within the markets being impeded and the prevention of any cart laden with agricultural produce or cotton from standing in any portion of the area or entering the area without express permission.

7. (i) Any trader not being broker shall on application either written or verbal at the office of the Committee be entitled to have his name immediately registered as a trader on his executing an agreement in such form as the committee may prescribe, agreeing to conform to the market rules, and on agreeing to pay such fee which shall not be more than Rs. 50, if any, as may be prescribed by the bye-laws.

(ii) Any such registration shall remain in force from the date on which it takes place until the 30th Aban following and may be renewed for each succeeding year on payment of the prescribed fee.

Provided that in the case of an *adatya* or agent acting for or employed by more than one person or firm every such *adatya* or agent shall make an application written or verbal at the office of the Committee to have his name registered and on his executing an agreement in such form

as the Committee may prescribe agreeing to conform to the market rules ; and on his agreeing to pay the same fee, if any, which may be prescribed for the trader, his name shall immediately be registered as a trader, and any such *adatyā* or agent who is not so registered or whose name has been removed from the register in accordance with rule 8 below, shall not be entitled to buy or sell in the market on account of his principals or constituents.

- (iii) No person shall buy or sell cotton or agricultural produce within the market yard, unless he is registered as a trader and such registration is in force ; provided that a grower of cotton or agricultural produce may sell his own cotton or agricultural produce.

8. The Committee may remove either permanently or temporarily from the register the name of any person registered as a trader, who violates the conditions of his agreement. In the event of there being a dispute as to whether the conditions of the agreement have been violated or not, the matter shall, after all the evidence on both sides has been recorded by the chairman, be referred to the 1st Talukdar for decision, unless he himself is Chairman, in which case he shall decide the matter forthwith. Before making any such decision the 1st Talukdar shall give a hearing to the parties concerned. In the event of the Committee or the 1st Talukdar removing the name of any person from the register either temporarily or permanently an appeal shall lie to the Director-General of Commerce and Industry within 45 days from the date of such order.

9. The Committee may license any broker, who makes a written application and agrees to conform to the conditions laid down by the Act and these rules and by such bye-laws as may be passed from time to time by the Market Committee, and pays such fee as may be prescribed in the bye-laws.

10. All weighments and measurements of cotton or agricultural produce shall be carried out under the supervision of the Market Committee or such agents as they may employ for the purpose either in the market yard or in the compound of some ginning or pressing factory or of any trader or in such place as may be prescribed by the Committee.

11. (a) No weights, measures or scales shall be used in the market yard or the market proper except such as have been prescribed by law or approved by the Committee, and the Committee may prescribe the standard scale to be used by factories or buyers. The committee shall make bye-laws for the periodical inspection, verification and correction of all scales, measures and weights in use in the market.
- (b) Any registered trader evading or attempting to evade this rule shall be held to have violated the conditions of his agreement.
12. (a) No allowance or deduction shall be demanded or taken except those mentioned in the list sanctioned by the Market Committee, and exhibited in a conspicuous place in the market yard.
- (b) No fee or contribution on account of charity or for any religious purpose shall be levied on or paid by any grower of cotton or agricultural produce directly or indirectly except with the sanction of the Committee.

13. An authenticated list of such allowance, fees and contributions written in the vernaculars generally understood by sellers of cotton and agricultural produce shall be hung up in the compound of the market yard and of every ginning and pressing factory.

14. Except as provided in the bye-laws, all samples must be returned for weightment or paid for separately.

15. All cotton or agricultural produce brought in for sale to the market shall be sold by public auction in the market yard and if sold outside the market yard, it shall be sold at the market rate of that day. This will not apply to the resale of any cotton or agricultural produce which has been already bought at the market rate of the day.

16. All bids for cotton or agricultural produce shall be made publicly in a loud voice in accordance with the bye-laws and the highest bid for any quality of cotton or agricultural produce on any day shall be the rate bid for that quality for that day.

17. The daily rate or rates when fixed shall be exhibited in the vernaculars generally understood by sellers of cotton and agricultural produce in a conspicuous place in the market yard authenticated in such manner as the bye-laws may prescribe.

18. All disputes between a buyer and seller of cotton or agricultural produce or their agents regarding the quality or weight of the cotton or agricultural produce, the price or rate to be paid, the allowances for wrappings, dirt or impurities, or deductions for any cause shall be referred to the Market Committee or to arbitrators appointed by them and the decision of the Committee or the arbitrators shall be final.

19. The seller's *adatya* or if he does not employ an *adatya*, the purchaser, shall give the seller a receipt in the form given below, stating the weight of his cotton or agricultural produce and the rate paid. Printed forms of agreement shall be supplied to the purchaser or the *adatyas* free of cost by the Committee and a counterfoil or duplicate record of the transaction shall be retained by such servant of the Committee as may be designated in this behalf. No cotton or agricultural produce may be taken over unless and until such receipt has been delivered to the person in charge of it.

FORM :—

Name of seller.
Name of buyer.
Rate.
Total weight.

Signature of *adatya* or purchaser.

20. The Committee shall make bye-laws for such arbitrations and such bye-laws shall provide for the formation of panels of arbitrators from among whom the parties may select arbitrators and for the payment of fees for arbitrations, the cost of which shall be borne as decided by the arbitrators in each case.

21. The Market Committee may appoint or employ such officers and servants as may be necessary for the efficient management of the market and may assign to such officers and servants such salaries as it thinks fit.

22. All weighments or measurements of cotton or agricultural produce shall be made by employees or licensees of the Committee who shall receive such fees from buyers and sellers as may be prescribed by the Committee.

23. (a) No person shall act as weighman, measurer, or warehouseman or earn a salary or fees in any capacity connected with the market or the buying or selling or warehousing of cotton or agricultural produce brought in for sale by the producers to the market unless he is employed or licensed by the Committee in accordance with their bye-laws.

This rule does not apply (1) to cotton or agricultural produce belonging to merchants and the like and stored on their behalf or (ii) to the storage of cotton or agricultural produce on behalf of growers free of charge.

(b) Such licenses shall be renewable annually on payment of the fee prescribed by the Committee.

24. No buyer or seller or his servant or servants may solicit or receive any fees for brokerage or weighing charges on penalty of removal from the market register, unless he is authorised to do so by any bye-law framed by the Committee.

25. Every licensed weighman when plying his trade shall wear a distinguishing badge of a suitable pattern to be provided by the Market Committee.

26. Any person practising in the market as a broker or a weighman without a license or any weighman plying his trade without a badge shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

27. Whoever being a licensed broker or a licensed weighman or a trader shall have in his possession, keep or use any scale or weight which is false, incorrect or unauthorised shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

28. (a) The Committee may cancel the license of any person registered as a broker who violates the conditions of the license, but an appeal will lie within 30 days to the Director-General of Commerce and Industry or such person as

may be designated by Government on behalf against any such decision.

- (b) The Committee may cancel any other license issued by them for reasons to be recorded in writing and such decision shall be final.

29. No broker or other licensee whose license has been cancelled, may have access to the cotton market yard be concerned in any transaction in the market as a broker, measurer, weighman or warehouseman. Any person transgressing this rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for each offence.

30. Any person entering or attempting to enter the market yard when directed not to do so, or disobeying the directions of the Market Committee in regard to the places where carts laden with cotton or agricultural produce may stand, or in regard to the road by which, or in regard to the times at which they may proceed, shall be liable on conviction by a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence.

31. The Committee shall maintain lists of registered traders and licensed brokers, measurers, weighmen and warehousemen. Copies of the lists of the licensees shall be exhibited on the market notice board under the signature of the Chairman. Notices of cancellation of registration or license shall be exhibited in the same way. Any person dealing with or employing any unlicensed person within the market proper shall himself be liable after due notice to be expelled from the market yard and to have his license cancelled.

32. Every person licensed under these rules shall keep such books in such form as the Market Committee may from time to time prescribe and shall present them for inspection when required and shall render such assistance in the collection of and the prevention of the evasion of fees due under these rules and in the prevention of breach of the rules as may be required by the Committee.

33. No private servant shall be licensed as a broker or as a weighman and any licensed broker or weighman taking service shall *ipso facto* cease to be licensed. The Director-General of Commerce and Industry may per

private servants to be licensed as weighmen in any market and for any period that he likes.

34. (1) Where in the opinion of the Director-General of Commerce and Industry funds at the disposal of the Committee permit, the Committee may be required to erect one or more weigh-bridges or scales in the market and any buyer or seller may at his option have his cotton or agricultural produce weighed on the same for such fees as may be fixed by the Committee, not exceeding

(a) for every cart laden with unginned cotton... 1 anna.

(b) for every bhoja or packet of ginned cotton... 6 pies.

(c) for every sack of agricultural produce ... 3 ..

The fee shall be paid to the person appointed by the Committee and he shall give a receipt for the amount paid.

(2) When such fee has been paid for weighment of a loaded cart, the cart when empty shall be weighed free of charges.

35. The fees payable to licensed brokers shall be fixed by the Market Committee.

36. The Market Committee may arrange for the storage of cotton or agricultural produce in accordance with bye-laws framed in this behalf.

37. If the Market Committee wishes to construct any works wholly or partly at the expense of the market fund, it shall first of all cause outline plans and rough estimates for such works to be prepared and shall submit such plans and estimates for the sanction of the Director-General of Commerce and Industry or such person as shall be appointed by Government in his behalf.

38. The Market Committee shall keep accounts of all monies received and expended in accordance with bye-laws to be framed in this behalf. Such accounts shall be audited by an officer approved by the Director-General of Commerce and Industry or such officer as Government may designate on his behalf and shall be published at least once a year and fixed to the market notice board.

39. The Committee shall prepare its budget annually not less than three months before the beginning of the Fasli year and shall submit the same for sanction to the Director-General of Commerce and Industry through such officer as may be appointed by Government in this behalf.

40. The Committee shall levy such fees not exceeding four annas on all motors, carts and animals bringing in cotton or agricultural produce to the market as may be prescribed by the Director-General of Commerce and Industry or such officer designated by Government in this behalf.

41. The Chairman shall be responsible that proper records are maintained and shall conduct all correspondence in the name of the Committee. He shall be responsible for the keeping of accounts, for the punctual rendering of all reports and accounts and for the custody of all moneys not deposited in the treasury.

42. The Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his ordinary vote, and shall keep a minute book of all proceedings signed by himself.

43. Any person transgressing rules 10, 11, 12, 14, 19, 24 and 25 shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for each offence. Such conviction shall not be a bar to any further penalty incurred under any other law or to any penal action taken by the Committee, such as the removal of a trader's name from the register or cancellation of any license.

44. No prosecution shall be instituted for any breach of any of these rules without the previous sanction of the Market Committee. No prosecution shall be instituted against a registered trader until he has been given an opportunity of explaining his conduct and then only under the special orders of the Market Committee passed at a special meeting of which notice shall be given to all members, provided always that a prosecution for any offence under these rules may be instituted by the 1st Talukdar.

45. The Market Committee shall exercise all their powers subject to the general control of the Director-General of Commerce and Industry and in particular no bye-law or agreement shall be prescribed, no fresh fee

levied, no weights or scales approved, no conditions of any agreement of license added to or altered no Market Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent employed or new scales of pay fixed and no allowances deductions or contributions on account of charity approved, without his previous sanction.

46. The Market Committee may form a sub-committee of three or more of its members for the conduct of the cotton market yard and grain market yard from day to day and for any other purpose and may, by a resolution, delegate any of its powers to such sub-committee or sub-committees.

47. Seven shall form a quorum of the Market Committee.

(Source—Bombay Cotton Annual No. 13)

TABLE No. X—(10).

ST OF COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES IN HYDERABAD STATE.

"Gins and Presses." (Seasonals). 1933—1934.

1. COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.

Place	Name of the factory	Description	Average daily labour	Worked by mechanical power or not
Aurangabad ..	The Aurangabad Ginning and Pressing Factory ..	Ginning and Pressing.	134	Yes
Do ..	Thakurdas Permanandas Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	48	do
Do ..	Ganesh Ginning and Pressing Factory ..	Ginning and Pressing	Not	worked
Do ..	R. Bezoyji Ginning and Pressing Factory ..	do	189	..
Do ..	Ranchoddas Chunnilal Ginning and Pressing Factory.	do	Not	worked
Do ..	Naryandas Chunnilal Ginning and Pressing Factory.	do	150	Yes
Do ..	Laxman Dwarkadas Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	Not worked	
Do ..	Govindji Viram Ginning and Pressing Factory ..	Ginning and Pressing	do	do
Goregaon ..	Abaji Bapooji Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	40	Yes
Ajanta ..	Varman Ganesh Seth Ginning Factory ..	do	48	do
Do ..	Ramji Patel Ginning Factory ..	do	28	do

Loc	Proprietors (Manager, Ginning and Pressing Factory)	Ginning and Pressing	1905	1906
Rotegaon	..	Prahladdas Maganlal Ginning and Pressing ..	do	105 do
Paithan	..	Gangadhar Pleader Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	Not worked
Gangapur	..	Narsing Ginning Factory ..	do	35 Yes
Odengaon	..	Purnamal Dagruchand Ginning Factory ..	do	Not worked
Seona	..	Tejpal Nandal Ginning Factory ..	do	do do
Kannad	..	Kannad Ginning Factory ..	do	38 Yes
Badnapur	..	Ganpath Rao Vitoba Ginning Factory ..	do	Not worked
Jalga	..	Kishanlal Ranchander Ginning Factory ..	do	do do
Do	..	Gopkishan Chaugiram Ginning and Pressing ..	Ginning and Pressing	do do

1. COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES.

No.	District	Taluq	Place	Name of the factory	Description	Average daily labour	Worked by mechanical power or not
31	<i>Aurangabad</i>	Jalna	Jalna	Dhanrajitji Ginning and Pressing Factory	Ginning and Pressing	104	Yes
32	Do	Do	Do	The Jalna Merchants and Ginning and Pressing Factory.	do	95	do
33	Do	Do	Do	The Godavery Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	88	do
34	Do	Do	Do	The Jalna Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	99	do
35	Do	Do	Do	Narayandas Chumnilal Ginning and Pressing	do	140	do
36	Do	Do	Do	Padamai Premji Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	100	do
37	Do	Do	Do	Rannarayan Daguram Ginning Factory	Ginning	Not	worked
38	Do	Do	Do	Radha Kishan Kanyalal Ginning and Pressing	Ginning and Pressing	do	do
39	Do	Do	Do	N. J. Gamadia Ginning and Pressing	do	do	do
40	Do	Do	Do	Ganesh Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	97	Yes
41	Do	Do	Do	Mahabir Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	Not	worked
42	Do	Do	Do	Daguram Sriram Ginning Factory	Ginning	Did not	work season
43	Do	Do	Do	Radhakishan Kanyalal Ginning Factory	do	for do	do
44	Do	Do	Do	Mahamadi Ginning Factory	do	do	do
45	Do	Do	Do	Ramath Rajaram Ginning Factory	do	do	do

	Aurangabad	Jalna	Jalna	Jalna	Kishna Ginning Factory	Ginning	Did not for do	work season do
46	Do	Do	Do	Do	..	..	..	..
47	Do	Do	Do	Do	..	..	..	..
48	Do	Do	Do	Do	..	..	..	..
49	Do	Do	Do	Do	..	..	..	..
50	Do	Ambad	Ambad	Ambad	..	..	..	..
51	Do	Do	Do	Rani-Unchi- gaon.	Kishanlal Ramchander Ginning Factory	..	..	..
52	Do	Gangapur	Gangapur	Solegaon	Laxmi Ginning G. and F. Mill	..	..	..
53	Do	Jalna	Jalna	Badnapur	Anandram Ramkishan Ginning Factory	..	..	..
54	Do	Do	Do	Jalna	Padmasi Mulji G. Factory	..	..	..
55	Do	Bhokardan	Bhokardan	Pimpalgaon	Ramlal Ramkishan G. Factory	..	..	..
56	Bir	Mominabad	Mominabad	Parli	Bansilal Abirehand Ginning & Pressing Factory	Ginning and Pressing	97	do
57	Do	Do	Do	Do	Tulsiram Bapooji Ginning Factory	Ginning	Not worked	do
58	Do	Do	Do	Do	Jagmitra Ginning Factory	..	26	Yes
59	Do	Do	Do	Do	Shaik Mahbub Ginning Factory	..	9	do
60	Do	Do	Do	Mominabad	Bankatlal Bansilal Ginning Factory	..	Not worked	do
61	Do	Do	Do	Dhanura	Narsingrao Ginning Factory	..	do	do
62	Do	Manjlegaon	Manjlegaon	Manjlegaon	Girdharidas Radhakishen Ginning Factory	..	54	Yes
63	Do	Bir	Bir	Bir	Champavati Ginning Factory	..	Not worked	do
64	Do	Do	Do	Do	Madanlal Mohanlal Ginning Factory	..	10	Yes

ON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES—*contd.*

Name of the Factory	Description	Average daily labour	Worked by mechanical power or not
Hiralal Gulabchand Ginning Factory	Ginning	Not	worked
Bandalal Chandahal Ginning Factory	do	do	do
Nagraj Shewlal Ginning Factory	do	do	do
Ramsuk Ramratan Ginning Factory	do	do	do
Salebin Amer Ginning Factory	do	do	do
Gopal Kamnath Manohar Ginning and Flour Mill	..	17	Yes
The New cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory	Ginning and Pressing	Not	worked
N. J. Gamadia Ginning & Pressing Factory	do	do	do
Vishnu Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	211	Yes
Vaman Naik Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	67	do
Naryandas Chunnilal Ginning & Pressing Factory	do	148	do
Shreeram Dwarkadas Ginning & Pressing Factory	do	Closed	
Bhavasab Ginning Factory	Ginning	Not	worked
Bansilal Abirchand Ginning Factory	do	100	Yes
Raja Gyangirji Narsingirji G and P. Factory	Ginning and Pressing	97	do

Neloba Ramjivan Ginning Factory ..	..	Ginning	Not	worked
The Kamala Ginning & Pressing Factory	..	Ginning and Pressing	95	Yes
Shaik Mian Ginning Factory ..	..	Ginning	Not	worked
Badri Alam and Sons Factory ..	..	Ginning and Pressing	45	Yes
Jai Shanhkar Ginning Factory ..	..	Ginning	35	do
Dhanraj Kishendas Ginning & Pressing Factory.	..	Ginning and Pressing	110	do
The Devda Ginning and Pressing Factory	..	do	167	do
Kamaleneni Kesevdev Ginning Factory	..	Ginning	Not	worked
The New Cotton Ginning Factory ..	..	do	154	Yes
The Hingoli Ginning Factory ..	..	do	Not	worked
Radhakishan Ginning Factory ..	..	do	do	do
Sardar Press Factory ..	..	Pressing	do	do
The Gowla Ginning Factory ..	..	Ginning	do	do
Latif Seth and others Factory ..	..	do	do	do
The Narsing Ginning Factory ..	..	do	do	do
Bendarbun Gulabchand Ginning Factory	..	do	do	do
Sri Mahalaxmi Ginning Factory ..	..	do	do	do
Maha Saraswati Ginning Factory ..	..	do	do	do
Motiram Ginning Factory ..	..	do	do	do

GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES—*contd.*

Name of the factory	Description	Average daily labour	Worked by mechanical power or not
Kamalneni Kesevdev Ginning Factory	Ginning	Not	worked
Mansing Ginning Factory ..	do	do	do
Barunmal Hariram Ginning Factory	do	do	do
Maharata Ginning Factory ..	do	do	do
Shahpur Ginning Factory ..	do	do	do
Sonekwar Ginning Factory ..	do	do	do
Badrilal Kishanlal Ginning Factory ..	do	do	do
Padamsi Mulji Ginning and Pressing	Ginning and Pressing	128	Yes
Tarachand Jaikshandas Ginning Factory	do	Not	worked
The Satona Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	51	Yes
Kundanlal Narayandas Ginning Factory	Ginning	48	do
Manickji Sombji Ginning Factory ..	do	Not	worked
N. J. Gamadia Ginning and Pressing Factory	Ginning and Pressing	do	do
New Cotton Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	45	Yes
Asuram Ramnarayan Ginning and Pressing Factory	Ginning and Pressing	124	do

Bansilal Abirechand Ginning & Pressing Factory.	Ginning and Pressing	75	Yes
Padamsi Mulgi Ginning and Pressing Factory ..	do	205	do
Sardarmal Jithoram Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	21	do
Narayandas Chunnillal Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	55	do
Motilal Ramkaran Ginning Factory ..	Ginning and Pressing	Not	worked
Vithaldas Gulbadas Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	do	do
Bezonji Byramji Ginning and Pressing Factory ..	Ginning and Pressing	14	Yes
Sriram Dwarkadas Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	Worked, no return.	read.
Hemraj Shewlal Ginning Factory ..	Do	14	Yes
Chunnillal Wardhadas Ginning Factory ..	Ginning	30	do
Asram Ramnarayan Ginning Factory ..	do	Not	worked
Surajkaran Baxiram Ginning Factory ..	do	39	Yes
Gulabdas Haridas and Sons Factory ..	do	27	do
Laxman Abaji Rudrawar Ginning Factory ..	do	78	do
Sri Kishen Ginning Factory ..	do	66	do
Laxman Devidas Ginning Factory ..	do	48	do
The New Cotton Pressing Factory ..	Pressing	48	do
Kesheorao Balkishen Naik Factory ..	Ginning	Not	worked
Vinaik Rao Ginning Factory ..	Ginning and Pressing	do	do

1. COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES—*contd.*

No.	District	Taluk	Place	Name of the factory	Description	Average daily labour	Worked by mechanical power or not
183	Parbhani	Pathri	Manwath	Narayandas Chunnimal Ginning Factory	Ginning	70	Yes
184	Do	Do	Do	Nemdas Ginning Factory	do	Not	worked
185	Do	Do	Do	Merchants Ginning Factory	do	16	Yes
186	Do	Do	Do	Jaikishan Ganeshlal Ginning Factory	do	18	do
187	Do	Do	Do	Devsaiwalja Ginning Factory	do	9	do
188	Do	Hingoli	Ajegaon	Sriram Dwarkadas Ginning Factory	do	25	do
189	Do	Parbhani	Parbhani	Muktha Ginning Factory	do	51	do
140	Do	Do	Partur	Md. Kasim Fakir Md. Ginning Factory	do	23	do
141	Do	Palam	Gangakhed	The New Rudrawar Ginning Factory	do	25	do
142	Nander	Nander	Nander	Md. Younus Ginning and Pressing Factory	Ginning and Pressing	Not	worked
143	Do	Do	Do	The Dhanraj Ginning and Pressing Factory	Ginning and Pressing	140	Yes
144	Do	Do	Do	Ramzan Ali and Lajisajan Ginning & Pressing Factory.	do	Not	worked
145	Do	Do	Do	The Nowroji Wadia Ginning & Pressing Factory.	do	214	Yes
146	Do	Do	Do	Shankar Chandarbhagirji Factory	do	70	do
147	Do	Do	Do	N. J. Gamadia Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	137	do

148	Nander	..	Nander	..	Nander	..	The Ak'ar Manufacturing Co. ..	..	Ginning and Pressing	130	Yes
149	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	Bezonji Byramji Ginning and Pressing Factory ..	..	do	110	do
150	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	Vaman Naik Ginning and Pressing Factory	..	do	Not	worked
151	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	Almadbhoy Rahmanbhoy Factory ..	..	do	do	do
152	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	The Muzampeth Ginning Factory ..	..	Ginning	do	do
153	Do	..	Do	..	Mudkhed	..	Bansilal Abirehand Ginning Factory	..	do	30	Yes
154	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	The Mudkhed Ginning and Pressing .	..	Ginning and Pressing	113	do
155	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	Laxminarayan Ginning Factory ..	..	Ginning	35	do
156	Do	..	Khandhar	..	Do	..	The Imperial Ginning and Pressing Factory	..	Ginning and Pressing	50	do
157	Do	..	Madhole	..	Umri	..	Raja Birbhargirji Ginning Factory ..	..	Ginning	53	do
158	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	The Umri Ginning and Pressing Factory	..	Ginning and Pressing	47	do
159	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	The Empress Mills ..	..	do	129	do
160	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	The Raja Ginning and Pressing Factory	..	do	57	do
161	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	Binodiram Balchand Ginning and Pressing Factory	..	do	154	do
162	Do	..	Do	..	Karkheli	..	Kerkheli Cotton Pressing Factory ..	..	Pressing	39	do
163	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	Nagnath Bhimiah Setty Factory ..	..	Ginning	Not	worked
164	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	Bezonji Byramji Ginning and Pressing Factory ..	..	Ginning and Pressing	do	do
165	Do	..	Do	..	Do	..	Mustayala Ramanna Govindu Factory	..	Ginning	63	Yes
166	Do	..	Do	..	Dharmabad	..	The New Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory .	..	Ginning and Pressing	138	do

1. COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES—*contd.*

No.	District	Talug	Place	Name of the Factory	Description	Average daily labour	Worked by mechanical power or not
167	Nander	Madhole	..	Gordhan Kokuldas Ginning Factory .	Ginning	72	Yes
168	Do	Do	..	The Shankar Ginning and Pressing Factory	Ginning and Pressing	103	do
169	Do	Do	..	Chenai Ginning Factory .	Ginning	36	do
170	Do	Do	..	Swadeshu Mills	Ginning and Pressing	56	do
171	Do	Do	..	Bhainsa Ginning and Pressing Factory	do	65	do
172	Do	Do	..	Raja Laxminarayan Shikrshen Factory	do	91	do
173	Do	Do	..	Nagnath Bhimiah Setty Factory .	Ginning	48	do
174	Do	Do	..	Abdul Wahid and Brothers Factory	do	..	..
175	Do	Qandahar	..	Chondi Ginning Factory	do	50	Yes
176	Do	Madhole	..	Pulsi Ginning Factory .	do	80	do
177	Do	Madhole	..	Manickchand Lalchand Factory .	Ginning	62	do
178	Do	Digbur	..	Jamnada, Potdar Factory	do	30	do
179	Do	Biloi	..	Manickchand Lalchand Factory .	..	Not worked	do
180	Do	Qandahar	..	Sadasookh Jankidas Ginning Factory	Ginning	do	do
181	Do	Hadgoan	..	Manickchand Lalchand Ginning Factory	do	do	do

No.	Village	Headman	Ward	Factory Name	Area	Value	Remarks
182	Nander	Hadgoan	Wardona	Kishanlal Murlidhar Factory	..	..	Yes
183	Do	Biloli	Kondalwad	Poonlal Ginning Factory	..	30	do
184	Do	Nander	Nander	Narayan Murthi Kakumber Factory	..	Not	worked
185	Do	Hadgoan	Wardhona	Rameshwar Naghbha Patel Factory	..	do	do
186	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Bansal Abirchand Ginning & Pressing Factory	..	do	do
187	Do	Do	Do	Ramchand Bhajanlal Factory	..	114	Yes
188	Do	Do	Badiwalgote	Do Do	..	30	do
189	Gulbarga	Yadgir	Yadgir	Md. Abdulla Ginning Factory	..	12	do
190	Do	Shorapur	Shorapur	Durga Ginning Factory	..	16	do
191	Raichur	Manvi	Manvi	Rajulabanda Thimaja Factory	..	28	do
192	Do	Raichur	Kopbal	Nawab Salar Jung, Ginning & Pressing Factory	..	58	do
193	Do	Sindhur	Sindhur	Havnhall Venkat Rao, Ginning Factory	..	..	..
194	Do	Do	Do	Shurangawda Shamappa Factory	..	12	do
195	Do	Raichur	Matnari	Ghanbasappa Basapp Ginning Factory	..	Not	worked
196	Do	Manvi	Kallor	Sidramappa s/o. Basappa Factory	..	12	Yes
197	Do	Kopbal	Kopbal	Mumtannul Ginning Factory	..	25	do
198	Do	Gangawati	Kareldgi	Mari Gundappa Amrappa Factory	..	12	do
199	Do	Do	Do	Janannah Basappa and Ekappa Boodagunpa Factory	..	12	do
200	Do	Do	Do	Kalyanappa Andanappa Agdi Factory	..	12	do

1. COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES—*contd.*

No.	District	Taluk	Place	Name of the factory	Description	Average daily labour	Worked by mechanical power or not
201	Raichur	Gangawati	Gangawati	Gunzelli Yeerappa Karabasappa Factory	Ginning	12	Yes
202	Do	Do	Do	Madi Basappa Balloli Factory	do	20	do
203	Do	Deodrug	Deodrug	Medistty Govindappa Varad Basalingappa Fety.	do	24	do
204	Do	Do	Do	Pampangowda and Thamumannah Vakul Factory.	do	18	do
205	Do	Yelbarga	Sirwar	Ganekal Hampiah Jarlimmi Basappa Factory	do	19	do
206	Do	Kopbal	Ballor	Rudrappa Ginning Factory	do	11	do
207	Warangal	Warangal	Warangal	The Warangal Press Factory	Pressing	95	do
208	Do	Do	Do	The Electric Ginning Factory	Ginning	Not worked	
209	Do	Do	Do	Kasim Yousuff Nathu Neggi and Sons Factory	Ginning and Pressing	47	Yes
210	Osmanabad	Latur	Latur	The Laxmi Ginning and Factory	do	121	do
211	Do	Do	Do	Devicha Bros. Ginning Factory	Ginning	44	do
212	Do	Do	Do	Reja Narsingurji Dhanrajgirji Feetory	Ginning and Pressing	78	do
213	Do	Do	Do	Negasetappa Mauthali Factory	Ginning	Not worked	
214	Do	Do	Do	Shahpurji Chenai Factory	do	do	do
215	Do	Do	Do	Motilal Chummal Ginning Pressing Factory	Ginning and Pressing	do	do

	<i>Osmanabad</i>	Latur	Latur	Karbasappa Raghappa Mathi Factory	..	Ginning	52	Yes
216								
217	Do	Do	Do	Gulingappa Nagsettappa Factory ..	..	do	Not	worked
218	Do	Do	Do	Bhagwanth Tujaram Factory ..	..	do	do	do
219	Do	Kallam	Kallam	Fatechland and others Factory ..	..	do	do	do
220	Do	Latur	Latur	The Latur Electric Factory ..	..	Ginning and Pressing	165	
221	<i>Karimnagar</i>	Sultanabad	Paddapalli	Bhiceji Dadabhoi and Co. ..	..	do	112	do
222	Do	Do	Do	Kashumnath Seth & Sons Factory ..	..	do	Not	worked
223	Do	Huzurabad	Jammijunta ..	Yousuff Nathu Megji Sons Factory ..	..	Pressing	37	Yes
224	Do	Sultanabad	Peddapalli	Harkishen Kishanlal Factory ..	..	Ginning	Not	worked
225	<i>Asifabad</i>	Rajura	Manickgarh ..	Kasimmathu Megji & Sons Factory ..	..	Ginning and Pressing	24	Yes
226	Do	Adilabad	Behndora ..	Jewraj Potdar G. and Factory ..	..	do	23	do
227	Do	Lakshettipet ..	Manchirial ..	Kerson Khengur Factory ..	..	Ginning	16	do
228	Do	Sirpur ..	Mandir ..	Baliram Hiranman G. Factory ..	..	do	16	do
229	Do	Adilabad	Adilabad	Do ..	..	do	36	do
230	Do	Do	Do	Pola Venkatram G. Factory ..	..	do	50	do
231	Do	Kinwat ..	Patoda ..	Kirshnaji Khandoji Petal Factory ..	..	do	30	do
232	Do	Nirmal ..	Dhavarapur ..	Narsugowd Lingagowd Factory ..	..	do	37	do
233	Do	Do	Limba ..	The Express Mill Co. G. Factory ..	..	do	71	do
234	Do	Adilabad	Adilabad	Baxiram Rodmul G. and Factory ..	..	Ginning and Pressing	150	do
235	<i>Bidar</i>	Udgir	Udgir	Narundappa Khenny & Co.	Ginning	34	do

(Source—Department of Statistics, Hyderabad, Deccan).

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